

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Eccliaastical Affairs.

FOREIGN POLICY AND MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

THE great importance of the question indicated by the heading to this article, will, we are confident, be accepted as our justification for recurring to it in this place. The letter of the Rev. Griffith John, which will be found in another column, offers us an advantage we often desire, but do not always possess, of directing our observations to those salient points involved in this controversy, or perhaps we should rather say, in this matter of practical casuistry, which enables us to keep within more definite and precise limits than we should otherwise succeed in doing. That there is no essential difference of principle between our rev. correspondent and ourselves, we take for granted, and even if we stood in doubt, his own assurances, more than once repeated, would suffice to convince us. It is impossible for us, however, to conceal from ourselves the fact, illustrated by his present letter hardly less than by his first, that we are not entirely at one as to the application of that principle to the circumstances of the case. Perhaps it will be better that we should state the particulars in which we fully concur with the Rev. Mr. John, so as to be able to eliminate from discussion those matters on which no discussion need arise between us; and after having done so, to set forth those aspects of the question in which, as it appears to us, there is a wide discrepancy of opinion.

We agree, then, with our correspondent, in the high probability which underlies his assumption that the Government at Pekin, in the circular despatch from the Tsung Yamen to the several foreign ministers, aims at the subversion of missionary enterprise, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, in the Chinese Empire. We take for granted that, for the most part, its motive has grown out of its intense dislike of foreign intercourse, far more than its special dislike of missionary operations. We concur in regarding the present hostile attitude of the Chinese Government to the latter as due, not to any popular fanaticism against the Christian faith or Christian teaching, but chiefly to the jealousy and hate of the Mandarins and Literati. We have no doubt that there is more mischief intended by the Articles it has suggested with a view to regulate missionary work than meets the eye of an unskilled observer. We think it most likely that, should the representatives of Foreign Powers accept those regulations in

modification of what is called "the toleration clause" of the treaty, they may be so worked as to break up the present system in activity for the evangelisation of China, will subject native converts to official discouragements amounting to persecution, and will exclude women from the benefit of Christian teaching altogether. We look upon these as evils of no slight magnitude. We deplore equally with the Rev. Griffith John the gloomy prospect which they present, but we can find in them no sufficient ground for the intervention of political force with a view to prevent them from taking effect.

On the other hand, it appears to us that sufficient account has not been taken of the fact that the relation of China to foreign Powers is exclusively a relation of Governments; that it has to do simply with exterior, and not interior, affairs; that the Chinese Government is entitled to claim the same freedom in dealing with its own subjects as is exercised by every European Government; and that foreign Powers are not in a position which gives them the right to dictate at Pekin what shall, or shall not, be the policy it chooses to adopt with a view to the supposed well-being of its own subjects. It may or may not be the case that the people would be either friendly or indifferent to the missionary enterprise of Europeans if they were let alone by the Literati and the Mandarins. That, we contend, is a matter with which we, as foreigners, have nothing whatever to do. It concerns the relation of the Government at Pekin to the people over whom it wields political sway, and it is neither consistent with sound policy nor with spiritual Christianity, that the foreign Powers should claim an authority in the empire, such as they would not dream of claiming one from another. We regard the insertion of the toleration clause into the treaty as a profound mistake. We have learned, from what we regard as unimpeachable authority, that it was not done at the instance of the missionaries themselves, but that it was the sole device of the British Plenipotentiary with a view to conciliate and so silence Exeter Hall in reference to the war. It was not conceived, we think, in the spirit of the Gospel. It has led many of our missionaries to base upon it rights which, as the zealous exponents of Christian doctrine, they were not justified by their spiritual commission in asserting. The consequence has been that the interests of Divine truth in China have become very much intertwined with the interests of trade, and that the same instrument which is regarded as the charter of the latter, has come to be looked upon as the warrant of protection for the former.

The original mistake, as it seems to us, has brought about an almost inextricable tangle in the relations that subsist between political authority and missionary enterprise in the Chinese Empire. It is difficult to know how it may be most wisely dealt with in the emergency which is seemingly close at hand, more especially as that emergency will have to be dealt with conjointly by European Powers which do not hold identical principles as to the exercise of authority in religious affairs. Should the Government of Her Majesty insist on carrying into effect the "toleration clause" of the treaty with a view to the protection of British missionaries, it cannot, of course, refuse to lend its countenance to France in insisting upon the same right, and should a collision arise, the probability is that the force of the

British Empire would have to be put forth in association with that of other foreign powers in furtherance of so-called religious objects which the people of this country would regard with decided disapprobation. We confess we see no other way out of the maze than for our Protestant missionaries, at least, to treat their "toleration" rights as a nullity. We are not aware that even they cover the case of their native converts. We are quite sure, however, that they ought not to be invoked to do so. The crisis is one demanding the utmost caution, conciliation, and practical wisdom. But, for the sake of the spiritual interests involved, it seems to us that the action of Her Majesty's Government, so far from being directed towards the strict maintenance of rights guaranteed by the treaty in respect of Christian teaching, should look rather the other way, and should aim at putting the relations of Christian teachers to the Chinese Government, in that normal condition of independence one of another which usually exists between missionaries and the countries they visit, and which, before the Treaty of Tientsin, existed in reference to the Chinese Empire. We have made a mistake. We are beginning to be involved in the evil consequences of it. To retreat will require great skill and patience. To go forward appears to us certain to lead on to results which all of us would equally and strongly deprecate.

"RELIGIOUS PROFESSION" IN IRELAND.

THE abstract of the recent census laid before Parliament is too interesting, as respects the statistics of religious profession in Ireland, to be passed over without prominent notice, especially as we are able to institute a comparison between the returns for 1861 and 1871 respectively. The following table will present a birds'-eye view of the leading facts:—

| IRISH CENSUS. RELIGIOUS PROFESSION. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | 1861. | 1871. | |
| Roman Catholics | 4,505,265 | 4,141,933 | |
| Episcopalians | 693,357 | 683,295 | |
| Presbyterians | 523,291 | 503,461 | |
| Methodists | 45,399 | 41,815 | |
| Independents | 4,532 | 4,485 | |
| Baptists | 4,237 | 4,643 | |
| Quakers | 3,695 | 3,634 | |
| Other Christian persuasions | 18,798 | 19,035 | |
| Jews | 393 | 256 | |
| Totals | 5,798,967 | 5,402,759 | |

The general result of this comparison may be thus stated:—

| | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Baptists | 406 | — |
| Quakers | 139 | — |
| Other Christian persuasions | 237 | — |
| Roman Catholics | — | 363,332 |
| Episcopalians | — | 10,062 |
| Presbyterians | — | 9,830 |
| Methodists | — | 3,584 |
| Independents | — | 47 |
| Jews | — | 135 |

It is hardly necessary to say that no very arbitrary conclusions can be drawn from these statements. Of course the Irish commissioners account for the decrease of population mainly by the "very great emigration" which has taken place—the emigrants of Irish origin having numbered 819,903 in the ten years. Had it not been for this outflow, they estimate that by the ordinary natural rate of increase, or excess of births over deaths, the present population of Ireland would be 6,297,275. What might under such circumstances have been the proportion of religious bodies in Ireland, is, of course, a matter of pure and withal unprofitable speculation. But as things stand, the Roman Catholics constitute 76 per cent. (against 77·6 per cent. in 1861) of the whole population of Ireland, and the Protestants, of all

shades, 23 per cent.—the latter being to the former in the ratio of 1 to 3½.

During the last decade the Roman Catholic population has decreased at the rate of 8.06 per cent.—a result probably due as well to immigration into England and Scotland, as to emigration to the United States. The diminution of Protestant bodies in the aggregate is, however, 5.39 per cent., so that the disparity between the two is less wide than might have been expected, or than was exhibited during the ten years between 1851 and 1861. The Protestant element is relatively to the Catholic somewhat more than three and a-half per cent. stronger than it was in 1861. It is quite possible that, owing to the operations of the Irish Land Act, during the next ten years this disparity will not sensibly widen—the provisions of that enactment being favourable to that agricultural development which will make the Irish Catholic peasantry in particular more content to remain in the land of their birth, and there being very few indications of any disposition on their part to change their religious faith.

The tendency of persons of Protestant belief to cluster together is strikingly illustrated by the details of the new census returns. The most populous of the four Irish provinces is Ulster, which contains 1,830,398 inhabitants, of whom only 894,525, or a minority, are Catholics. The relative proportions in the four provinces may be thus stated:—

| | Catholics. | Protestants. |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Leinster ... | 1,141,401 | 194,565 |
| Munster ... | 1,302,175 | 87,927 |
| Connaught ... | 803,532 | 42,461 |
| Ulster ... | 894,525 | 935,873 |

It would consequently appear that more than two-thirds of the entire Protestant population of Ireland is concentrated in Ulster, while in Connaught the Protestants number less than one in 19 of the Catholics.

These census returns do not greatly support the silly affectation by the Irish Episcopalians of the title of "the Church of Ireland." In the first place, they amount to less than twelve per cent. of the entire population; and, in the second place, they outnumber the other Christian Protestant communities by only 106,022 persons. Possibly the Irish Episcopal Church has a great future before it in the condition of freedom under which it now exists. It has ample—perhaps too ample—pecuniary resources, and a zealous clergy to extend its influence. But its success will be the result not of unfounded assumptions, the relic of past ascendancy, but of self-denying missionary labour.

As to the other Protestant bodies in Ireland, they do not appear to flourish. The Presbyterians have declined one-seventh in numbers since 1861, owing, perhaps, to immigration into England; the Wesleyans in still larger proportion. Congregationalism is nowhere. We confess we were hardly prepared for the statement that Independents and Baptists combined do not number more than 9,128 persons on the other side of St. George's Channel. It is remarkable that the Irish missions of these two bodies, with the considerable machinery at their command, have not yielded a larger apparent result. The term, "Other Christian Persuasions," under which heading are included 19,035 persons, is a somewhat misleading designation, for, according to the Census Commissioners, it includes "travellers, temporary lodgers, and mendicants (presumed to be Christian)," as to whom the enumerators were unable to obtain the necessary information.

If it is so easy to obtain a census of religious profession in Ireland, why should not the same plan be adopted in England and Scotland? The subject has been often discussed, and for ten years to come will not be of practical interest. Nonconformists last year, as in 1861, opposed such an enumeration on various grounds. Some object to a religious census on principle. But the majority felt strongly that under the ecclesiastical peculiarities of the country, the result would have been misleading—the outcome, not of calm opinion, but of agitation and pressure. It would have been, in effect, a *plebiscite* for or against the State Church—that is, Church ascendancy—taken under circumstances which would have tempted the clergy and aristocracy to employ all their influence, legitimate and otherwise, to swell the nominal adherents of the Church of England, and to use the result for purely political purposes. By-and-by, if not within the next decade, this ground of objection will, we trust, be to a large extent removed.

The *Record* fears there is no prospect of the appeal in the *Bennet* case being heard before November.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES

IN the discussion on the Prayer Book (Table of Lessons) Bill last Friday, Mr. Gladstone said that "he could hardly express the regret and even pain with which he had heard a discussion of this kind in the House of Commons." Nonconformists, especially, can quite understand and sympathise with this feeling, and it is a satisfaction to them to find that the Legislature is beginning to feel that it ought to have nothing to do with them. But, the Episcopal Church being established, and having all its services regulated by law, Episcopalians must continue to suffer the regret and pain which, not only Mr. Gladstone, but a great proportion of the members of the House of Commons, feel when ecclesiastical questions are under discussion in that assembly. We scarcely know a more hopeful sign, in respect to disestablishment, than this. The sharp twinge which devout members of the Episcopal Church feel when their services are being hauled over by people of all sorts of convictions and all sorts of sects, is an indication of returning spiritual health. They know that it is not the right thing. They know that it is utterly inconsistent with the character of a Church. They know that it exposes them to derision and contempt. All the better, therefore, that they feel this, and can scarcely help exhibiting the feeling. But they know, as well as we do, that the thing must go on and on, with increasing regret and pain, until the tie that binds the State and their denomination together is wholly severed.

We have had three ecclesiastical discussions in the House of Commons this week, two for the enlargement of the liberties of Churchmen, and one for the enlargement of the liberties of Dissenters. On Wednesday Mr. West moved the second reading of his Parish Churches Bill, the object of which is to prohibit the issue of faculties for the appropriation of pews in parish churches, and to give churchwardens further power for accommodating parishioners with seats. Our readers are, no doubt, familiar with the phrases the "Church of the poor," and the "Church throwing wide open its doors to all," but, like many other phrases, they are the product of nothing but imagination. In respect to pews in parish churches this is especially the case. The poor are welcomed in these edifices, in cross benches and organ galleries, if there is room for them after the rich have been accommodated. For, the canons say that the churchwardens shall find room for the parishioners "according to their station"—the rich, that is to say, first, and the poor last. Most of the pews are appropriated, so that, as General Herbert remarked, in seconding Mr. West's motion, only a very small section of the area of the church is left for the congregation at large, who have to seat themselves under the galleries, near the door, and in the least comfortable places, and, said the General, "if such a practice affected the middle-classes, how much more must it affect the poorer portion of the population?" Mr. Beresford Hope next gave a characteristic illustration. He said that when he was a young householder he went to the person who let the pews in a chapel-of-ease, situated near his house, and chose the best pew of the lot, the one nearest the pulpit. But then unluckily he let out that the pew was for his servants. "Not for your livery servants, surely?" "Yes." The reply was, "If livery servants sit in that pew no ladies or gentlemen will sit near them." A very active discussion followed, the result of which was that Mr. West felt obliged to withdraw his bill. Faculties, therefore, will still be in force, and churchwardens will still, in the "Church of the poor," seat parishioners "according to their station."

The Table of Lessons Bill was the next Church measure. This bill has been frequently referred to in these columns, and therefore need not be again described. The first question that arose on Friday was whether it should not come into operation in 1873 instead of 1879, but it was decided that the clergy should be allowed to use the old lectionary until 1879. Then Mr. Gladstone moved an amendment regarding occasional alterations in the service, to the effect that they should be made by the ordinary, when he should judge that such alterations might conduce to edification. More discussion, in the course of which Mr. Macfie, a Scotch member, moved an amendment for leaving out the words, "Our Lady," substituting for them the words, "the Blessed Virgin Mary." This drew forth from Mr. Gladstone the expression we have already quoted, but we neglected to say that he added an opinion to the effect that there was an increasing disposition on the part of the House to abstain from all religious controversy, and to pursue a course conducive to peace and harmony. Further, he

depreciated all "cobbling" with the service book. Good! But is not this very bill—which was subsequently passed—a very "cobbling" measure?

The measure for the relief of Dissenters, to which we have already alluded, was the Burials Bill. The Conservative party have clearly made up their minds to put every possible obstruction in the way of this bill. At the outset on Wednesday, when there was not much time to spare, Mr. Heygate delayed discussion by moving that the chairman leave the chair. This was lost by 157 to 131, but it answered the purpose of wasting time. Clause 2 then came up, and was subjected to that minute verbal criticism and amendment which is so useful when the only object is to defeat a bill. Mr. Morgan proved himself a good tactician on this occasion, and accepted the spirit of a hostile amendment; but it was of no use. A division was called for, and the clause was carried by 141 to 137—only four majority. Then the clock stopped further discussion, and it is very unlikely that any more progress will be made this session. However, we can wait, as we have waited for the settlement of other questions. We never lose anything by this. Our only wonder is that Churchmen do not see that the longer proposals of this kind are kept before the public, the more surely and thoroughly people are being indoctrinated with the principle of religious equality and its various applications. Hence, as yet, we have gained, and only gained, by the delays forced upon us by the representatives of the dominant sect.

We are reminded of another familiar incident or consequence of ecclesiastical discussions. Everything that has ever been introduced into the Legislature for the purpose of enlarging the rights of Dissenters was to have been the one fatal blow to the Establishment. The conviction has been forced upon us that Churchmen believe their Church to be much weaker than we believe it to be. Anything, in their judgment, will knock it down. We have often done our best to reassure them upon this point, because we have always believed that it would take a great deal of strength to effect both disestablishment and disendowment. But although our words have more than once come true, and the Church, in any sense, has not been ruined by Offices, Universities, Church-rates, or any similar Acts, no sooner does another measure crop up than utter despair takes possession of the minds of our adversaries. For instance, "W." writes to the *Guardian* *apropos* of the Burials Bill to the following effect:—"If this bill becomes law it will do more to precipitate disestablishment than anything that has yet been done by the enemies of the Church. It is impossible to estimate adequately the disastrous consequences that would attend the working of such a law." Then he draws, from his terrified imagination, pictures of ribald mobs filling churchyards, and says how horrible—yes, "horrible" is the word used—it is to think of such scenes. Another correspondent writes in the same way. "Sir," he says, "the line which Dissenters, and those who owe their seats in Parliament to the Dissenting interest, are now pursuing, must sooner or later force upon us the alternative of giving up the Establishment or of submitting to the most insulting conditions that the ignorance, prejudice, or subserviency of Parliament can be induced to lay upon us." And then, after the usual oburgations about sacred rights and feelings, this correspondent says:—

I do feel, therefore—and feel it very strongly—that the sad alternative of disestablishment, or of submitting to the most humiliating and suicidal conditions, one after the other, of retaining the Establishment, is being forced upon us. And I, for one, do unhesitatingly say, —let them wrest from us all our other rights, and properties, and privileges, ere we will consent to see the most sacred order and discipline of the Church held up to public ridicule and insult by throwing open our churches and churchyards to the free use of all kinds of alien services.

All this is, of course, a symptom of strong, and with many persons, no doubt, natural feeling. It was in recognition of this feeling that the present Burials Bill was framed. We have wanted to be as tender as we could; but it is the old story over again. The smaller the demand the more intense the opposition.

We have another thing that is to be fatal to Establishment, prophesied more than once before, but not yet come to pass. The Rev. Malcolm Mac Coll writes to the *Guardian* as follows:—

An attempt to enforce ship money overthrew the Monarchy and the Church Establishment of England two centuries ago. I, for one, have not a particle of doubt that any attempt to enforce the Purchase judgment will be equally fatal to the Church Establishment now; and the sooner the friends of the Church Establishment make up their minds to that issue the better.

We shall see, and so will Mr. MacColl see. We

rather think that we recognise in him a very old ecclesiastical Cassandra.

There are still, however, some who believe that Burial Bills and Purchas decisions notwithstanding, the Establishment will survive, provided only that Church reform can be secured. These are the members of the Church Reform Society, who held their annual meeting last week under Lord Ebury's presidency. The chairman urged a revision of the Liturgy, which he thought might be so improved that large numbers of Dissenters would be reconciled to the Church, and so he proposed that the name of this society should be changed into "The Association for Promoting a Revision of the Prayer Book." Some Parliamentary questions were subsequently thus alluded to by the hon. secretary:—

The council trust that both Lord Shaftesbury's and Lord Fandon's proposed measures will receive fuller consideration next session. With respect to the Burial Bill they believe that the true solution of the present difficulty as to the interment of Nonconformists and others in our churchyards is to be found in such a modification of the service as this society has long advocated. But, whatever obstruction or delay there may be in the passing of these and similar measures, there is no sort of hesitation on the part of the opponents of the Church as to their line of policy. Mr. Miall has lost no time in bringing forward his motion for disestablishment, and although the result has been such as to afford every hope that the Church, if properly reformed, may yet be preserved in its connection with the State, there can be as little doubt that if its Protestant character be much further undermined, it will lose its hold upon the affections of the country, and thus become an easy prey to those who seek its downfall.

It was afterwards stated that a memorial had been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury in favour of the objects of the society. The correspondence appears in the *Record*, and we find the Archbishop saying, "I do not see how the Church of England can at this moment engage in a complete revision of the Prayer-book." We quite agree with the Archbishop.

The Bishop of Peterborough has once more brought up the question of the Establishment. The occasion was the meeting of the Hereford Diocesan Church Building Society, when the Bishop maintained these propositions:—

1. He most emphatically denied the assertion that the Church derived her title to be called the Church of the nation either from the fact of her establishment or the fact of her endowment. It was a favourite myth, and one, no doubt, which was doing very good service at the present time, to talk of the Church as the national Church because she was established and endowed by the State. But, in the first place, he wished to say that the Church never was endowed by the State, although it was a myth that did hard duty on the platform of the Liberation Society, as mythical as many other things which were uttered on the same platform. The Church never was endowed by the nation, and the notion of a State-paid clergy was a pure fiction. It was quite true that she was established by the nation; that is to say, that the nation recognised the importance and necessity—far more for the nation than for the Church—of entering into an alliance with the Church. But the national character of the Church was something older than establishment or endowment. It was inherent in itself, the very essence of her claims to be called the Church of the nation was one into which she entered by virtue of the station and the authority she received from her Divine Lord and Master, who was "King of kings and Lord of lords." If they asked him when the Church of Christ in this country became a national Church, he would answer on the very day when the first Christian missionary baptized the first Christian convert.

2. If they scattered to the winds—as they were exhorted to scatter—the establishment and endowment of the Church; if they made their roads—as he had heard it was recommended to be done—with the very stones of their cathedrals, they would still have left the National Church of England indestructible in its national character.

3. It was now too often the case to talk of the Church being on her trial. That was true as it was of every one of those present. They were all on their trial for the right use of the gift of God and the responsibility He had laid upon them. But it was far more true to say the nation was on its trial as regarded the manner in which it should treat the Divine gift to it of the Church of England.

We ask all our sensible readers to read these sentences. We must be nearer the end than we supposed, for Dr. Magee, above all men, to be driven to talk like this.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY ON MR. MIALI'S MOTION.

The current number of the *British Quarterly* contains an article on "Mr. Miall's Motion on Disestablishment." The writer expresses the opinion that it required no small degree of courage to give notice so soon as a year after the passing of the Irish Church Act that he would, in the following session, ask Parliament to apply the principle of that measure to the other Established Churches of the kingdom. "Mr. Gladstone's memorable declaration, in 1868, that, 'in the settlement of the Irish Church, that Church, as a State-Church, must cease to exist,' required high moral courage; but the speaker knew that he was the mouthpiece of a powerful party within, as well as without, the walls of Parliament, and that he was sounding the tocsin for an immediate and a comparatively brief struggle, in which success was already assured. Mr. Miall,

on the contrary, knew that he would have no powerful backing in the House of Commons, however great the moral strength which he represented, and he knew also that he headed a skirmishing party, rather than a final attack; while he must also have been conscious that the wisdom of his procedure would, by friendly, as well as hostile, critics, be judged by the measure of his success." The writer then deals with the circumstances of the debate:—

Could any parliamentary question, in the hands of an independent member, have been launched with greater élan, or with more hopeful presages, than characterised the discussion in the House of Commons on the 9th of May last? A large House—a speech which the most competent critics in England have pronounced to be of the highest class—a seven hours' debate, sustained, for the most part, by members of the greatest mark—a weakness of argument and of tone on the part of the opponents of the motion which has excited general surprise—a division almost exactly tallying with the calculations of those at whose instance it was taken—leading articles and correspondence on the subject in every journal in the kingdom, and an almost universal impression that disestablishment is nearer at hand than it was thought to be before the motion was submitted—if these do not satisfy the most ardent of "Liberationists," the patience which has hitherto distinguished them must have given way to unreasoning haste.

If Mr. Miall has not acquired fame as a parliamentary debater, he has made two speeches which will live in the political history of this half-century. Of that of 1856 it may, perhaps, be said that its influence was greatest in the effect that it produced on the minds of Liberal politicians whose minds were made up in condemnation of the Irish Establishment, but whose notions in regard to remedial measures were confused and undecided, or were radically unsound. The principle which he then affirmed was as broad cast upon waters seen after many days; and seen in the unequivocal shape of a statute of the realm giving practical effect to the views enunciated thirteen years ago. But the task undertaken then was far less difficult than that of 1871; the area of discussion was much narrower, and the issues raised much less complicated. Of Mr. Miall's recent speech, Mr. Leatham happily said that it seemed to him "as though it were the condensation of the thought of a life-time"; but, in truth, the speaker had to disengage his mind from many thoughts which had for years engaged the highest powers of his intellect, and the warmest sympathies of his heart. He had to remember that he was standing, not on a Liberation platform, but on the floor of the House of Commons, and that he was addressing, not the eagerly responsive readers of the *Nonconformist*, but the cold and critical readers of journals of a very different type. And, further, while avowing that the religious side of the question was that which most powerfully affected his own mind, and conscious that the most potent arguments which he could employ were those which derive their force from religious considerations, he had to leave that vantage ground, from the admitted unwillingness and unfitness of the House of Commons to deal with the subject in its spiritual aspects, and to take the lower ground involved in objections of an exclusively political and social character. It required no small degree of self-restraint and of practical skill, for a speaker of such antecedents as those of Mr. Miall to keep strictly within the lines which he had laid down for himself; and the unstinted admiration expressed by all the subsequent speakers, and especially by public journals, which, within a week of his Metropolitan Tabernacle speech, were little likely to be biassed in his favour, have shown conclusively the completeness of his success.

The writer then indulges in a running comment upon the several speeches which followed Mr. Miall's, dealing at more than usual length with that of Sir Roundell Palmer, whose several positions are very aptly criticised, especially the first, that the existence of an Established Church no longer involves injustice to Nonconformists. The "rural-districts" point is thus referred to:—

Whatever may be the case in the great centres of population, it is certain that in the small towns, and especially in those rural districts, in which, we are told, the Establishment is so great a blessing, petty persecution, aiming at the repression of Dissent, is as rife as when that Establishment could persecute by law. Is the Dissenter a farmer? He is kept by Church landlords and landlords out of a whole district, as carefully as the rinderpest itself; or if he happens to be already in it, he is deported as quickly as lease, or agreement, will allow. Is he a shopkeeper? He must hold his head low, and consent to sell his principles with his wares, or he loses half his customers. Does he require education for his children? The day-school is, indeed, open to them, but attendance at the Sunday-school and the church is insisted upon, as part of the price to be paid for the education for which he, in common with other taxpayers, largely pays. Is he poor? So much the worse for him, when coals, blankets, and soup are distributed at Christmas; when parochial charities, intended to be unsectarian, are dispensed, or when misfortune makes him a fitting object for the help and sympathy of all his neighbours. Nay! he may be wholly independent of all around in regard to pecuniary circumstances—may have fortune, culture, and all the gifts and graces of refined and of Christian life; yet, if in the matter of the Lord his God he differs from those who worship at the altars of the Establishment, he too, pays the penalty for conscientious Nonconformity, in the social exclusion, and the haughty contempt, which to certain minds make country life one of the hardest things to bear, and strongly tempt the children of wealthy Nonconformists to desert, and ultimately to despise, the communities to which they were once attached.

This is as the question relates to Dissenters, but further on the subject is treated in another and a broader aspect. After dealing with several arguments, such as the influence exerted by the Establishment on opinion, and its general utility, and so on, we have the following reply:

But are we to be satisfied with Arcadian pictures, or to seek to build on solid fact? We repeat Mr. Miall's question—what is the condition of the rural parishes? and for an answer refer, not to the Blue Books alone,

but to the knowledge of living men. How are "the men whose whole and sole business it is to take care of the souls" of our villagers discharging that high function? Are they feeding them with the bread of life, or with "the husks which the swine do eat," in the shape of superstitious teaching, or of vapid formalism? Is it not in our village parishes that there are to be found the most stolid ignorance and the grossest superstition? Can there not be reckoned up by hundreds parishes in which spiritual deadness and intellectual stagnation are the prevailing characteristics of the population—or where the only ray of light issues from the mission-station of the despised itinerant preacher, and the only mental activity is due to the self-sacrificing efforts of a handful of, perhaps, persecuted Dissenters? These are the kind of questions which will be stirred by Sir Roundell Palmer's statements, and other recent utterances of the like kind. Those statements are, no doubt, true of certain parishes, and the number of those parishes is, we are glad to believe, increasing; but that they accurately describe the majority of the rural parishes we utterly disbelieve, and surprise must not be felt if, henceforth, there is less reticence than there has been in regard to the real working of the Establishment in those districts in which it is now alleged to be the greatest blessing.

We have heard of those who represent the world as resting upon the back of a tortoise; and now the case of the English Establishment is based upon the agricultural labourer. Even a journal having so unclerical a bias as the *Pall Mall Gazette* gravely declares that

"Without the parson of the parish, the English parish itself would revert to that barbarism from which it is, even under existing circumstances, not so very distantly removed. The agricultural labourers of this country have been not altogether unjustly described as a class without hope; but whatever chance of kindness or consolation they may have in need, sickness, or the approach of death, depends in the main on the presence and the comparative affluence of the parish clergyman."

Thus, as Earl Russell once vindicated the Irish Establishment by alleging that it gave the farmer in every parish a customer for his eggs and butter, so in England it has now become the fashion to look upon the Established clergy as auxiliary relieving officers, or as a supplementary county police. It is not a high conception of their functions; while it indicates the kind of impression which the Church, as a spiritual institution, has made upon the political and the religiously indifferent class. Nor will it reconcile good men, whether in the Church of England or out of it, to a continuance of the evils, the anomalies and the perplexities which are now admitted to be inseparably connected with its position as an Establishment. The eggs-and-butter argument did not save the Irish Establishment; and neither will the resident-gentleman theory save that of England. An institution is, in fact, doomed when its advocates are thus obliged to descend from the higher ground which they previously occupied, to one—comparatively speaking—so miserably low. The question "What will become of the rural parishes if the Church be disestablished?" is one which should be and can be answered; but, even if no satisfactory answer be forthcoming, it would not be practicable to maintain intact all the elaborate and costly machinery which goes by the name of an Establishment.

The article concludes with an expression of opinion that whenever the public calls for the disestablishment of the English Church, our statesman will be prepared to comply with the demand. And, as the writer says—

Although we are not sanguine enough to expect that the remaining stages of the controversy will be passed through with the placidity which characterised the recent debate, we yet hope that the fairness of spirit, and the generosity of feeling, which were conspicuous from its commencement to its close, will exert a perceptible influence on disputants in a less elevated arena. The issue to be tried is one which, from its very nature, should restrain, rather than excite evil passions, and which pre-eminently calls for the manifestation of a broad and Catholic feeling, instead of a narrow and acrid sectarianism. If it be useless to cry "Peace—peace!" amid the din of conflict, that conflict may yet be carried on in a spirit which will make it easy for victor and vanquished presently to rejoice together, in what will be ultimately felt to be a gain for interests which are equally precious to both.

RESULTS OF THE ABOLITION OF UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The Oxford correspondent of the *Athenaeum* writes:—"The abolition of tests is now an accomplished fact, and the Church of England has been compelled to relinquish the vantage-ground which she has so long occupied in the Universities. There seems to have been at the last a very general opinion, even among Conservative residents, that in the present state of the country, the exclusion of Nonconformists and Roman Catholics was a matter of doubtful justice, and still more doubtful expediency. If they had been wise in time, they would probably have been able at least to put off the day for secularising the University; but their obstinate refusal to make any concession in past times has brought upon their heads the present measure in its comparative completeness. Now that the change is made, it is interesting to look forward to its probable effects. It will be many years before it has any sensible influence on the character of the Universities. We must probably look to Cambridge for its earliest result, since Nonconformists are more likely to proceed thither than to Oxford. The general idea respecting Oxford is, that it is entirely or chiefly classical, and it has been very difficult for any Dissenter hitherto to obtain such a classical training as would qualify him for success at either University. But mathematics demand a more special talent, and those who possess that talent do not need to be thrown into the crucible of a public school, but rather require private help and instruction. This is already shown by facts. The number of Nonconformists who have appeared high among the Wranglers is not in-

considerable, in spite of the disadvantages to which they were subject; whereas in the first-class of the Classical School of Oxford, there have been only one or two who were not Anglicans. There are other reasons why Dissenters are likely to prefer Cambridge: it has not the character of social exclusiveness which is still attached in the eyes of the British public to Oxford; its principal college has a more distinguished reputation than any of the large colleges at Oxford, and is at the same time known among Nonconformists for its genuine liberality. Cambridge is considered, and perhaps not unjustly, to be more free from the class of gentlemanly loungers, and young men who come up for the sake of the society and the amusements of the place. Possibly, the only non-Anglicans who will prefer Oxford, at least at first, will be the small number of Roman Catholics who are sent to a Protestant University rather in opposition to the wishes of the authorities of the Church. There is one thing which is by no means doubtful—that the abolition of tests is an important step towards the disestablishment of the Church of England. Up to the present time the Church of England has pretty nearly monopolised the cultivation and trained intellect of the country, and has succeeded in maintaining her aristocratic and exclusive character by shutting out all except her own members from the highest education of England. The Nonconformist ministers have consequently been forced into a position of intellectual and social inferiority, and their comparative poverty and necessary dependence on their flocks for their daily bread have helped to keep them down. But now that they will have every opportunity of taking their places as educated gentlemen by the side of Anglican clergymen, it is impossible to believe that the latter will long be able to keep inviolate the social status which results to some degree from the connection of Church and State, or to retain unchallenged those revenues which must, like the funds of the Universities, be soon claimed as national."

THE CHURCH OF ROME AND ITS REFORMERS.

Committees have been formed at Pesth and Vienna, at the instigation, it is said, of Dr. von Dollinger, for the purpose of directing the religious movement with which the name of that scholar is connected in Austria and Hungary. The *German Correspondent* also hears that a Central Committee of Action has been formed at Munich, under the special auspices of Lord Acton, who is busily engaged in spreading the opinions of Dr. von Dollinger at Turin, Florence, and London. Diocesan meetings are to be held in Silesia and Upper Austria, and in the autumn there is to be a general assembly at Heidelberg.

The Archbishop of Breslau has stopped the payment of the salary of Professor Balbyes as Canon of the Cathedral, in consequence of his refusal to sign the protest against the Dollinger manifesto.

According to the *German Correspondent*, the Munich Committee which direct the religious movement opposed to the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope have resolved to form a Church and congregation of their own. Their reason for doing so is said to be a desire to compel the Government to show its colours, as in case such a religious society is formed, the authorities will be obliged either to grant it constitutional rights, or to dissolve it. The leaders are fully aware of the secessionist character of the course they have determined to pursue, and of the great difficulties which must arise from any attempt to divide the property of the Church; but they believe that the position in which they are placed renders a decisive step imperatively necessary.

Father Hyacinthe has written a letter to the *Débats* protesting against French interference to re-establish the Pope's temporal power. The writer is at Rome, and he declares from what he observes of the Italian feeling that such a task, if it were undertaken, would prove an impossible one, and in any case torrents of blood would be shed. The Father ridicules the notion that His Holiness is a prisoner. He says, "The prison of the Pope at the Vatican is a myth that no one here regards as serious unless it be the victim of it, and in the eyes of whom it has been made to appear a duty. This prisoner, who can see every day from the windows of his palace the crowd of priests and monks peacefully walking through the streets of the city, this prisoner acts towards Italy in a manner that no Government in Europe would tolerate."

Last week's *Guardian* contains a translation of Bishop Strossmayer's celebrated speech in the Roman Council on the Pope's infallibility as it has appeared in Italy. It fills four and a half columns of small type. The bishop declared frankly that the episcopate of St. Peter at Rome was a matter of tradition only, and went on to say:—"I have sought for a Pope in the first four centuries, and I have not found him." In conclusion, Dr. Strossmayer said, "Ah! if He who reigns above wishes to punish us, make His hand fall heavy on us, as He did to Pharaoh, he has no need to permit Garibaldi's soldiers to drive us away from the Eternal City. He has only to let them make Pius IX. a god, as we have made a goddess of the blessed Virgin." "Quirinus," in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, doubts the authenticity of this report, which he regards as having been manufactured to a great extent by some Italian opponents of infallibility.

MATTHEW HENRY'S SUMMER-HOUSE.—The summer-house of Matthew-Henry, the famous Non-

conformist minister of Chester, in which he wrote much of his Commentary, is in ruins. Dean Howson writes to the *Chester Guardian* proposing that it should be restored by subscriptions from "members of the Church of England."

EXCHANGE OF PULPITS.—Mr. Cowper-Temple has given notice that on the 1st of August he will ask leave to bring in a bill to enable incumbents of parishes, with the consent of the archbishop or bishop, to admit into their pulpits persons not in holy orders of the Church of England to preach occasional sermons.

THE BISHOPS AND THE PRAYERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The absence of the bishop who is on the rota to say prayers in the House of Lords before the proceedings commence is now (a correspondent remarks) becoming the reverse of an exceptional case. Yesterday Lord Chelmsford read prayers, no bishop being present. Both last session and this the Lord Chancellor has had to perform that duty—the bishop arriving after his duties had been performed by a layman.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.—The report of the select committee on Conventual and Monastic Institutions was issued yesterday. It expresses an opinion that the complete discussion of the position, if any, which such institutions ought to have in our law, and of the means by which their existence and action might be adjusted, so as to bring them into harmony with recognised doctrines of law as to mortmain and perpetuities, would lead to much difference of opinion, and might exceed the limits of the inquiry. The committee have therefore abstained from recommending any such alterations.

THE REVISERS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT COMPANY concluded their session on Friday. The attendance was good throughout, being on an average about twenty-one. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The work of the company during this session has been the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th chapters of St. Mark's Gospel. The differences of reading, especially in the portions which are common to the two other synoptical Evangelists, require considerable attention and occupy some time in discussion. The progress, however, has been greater than at any previous meeting of the same length of time.

TOLERATION IN SWITZERLAND.—A correspondent at Schaffhausen writes to the *Journal de Genève*:—"A young man admitted to the Communion in 1869, and now aged nineteen, has been condemned, at the instance of the pastor of his parish, to four francs fine and seventeen francs costs for not having attended catechising. This young man is domiciled at Bergen; he had been for the last five weeks left in charge of the works on the property of his father, who is seventy-two years of age, and now under treatment by an oculist. The ecclesiastical tribunal was wholly indifferent to these circumstances, and as soon as sentence was pronounced ordered the delinquent to be apprehended and thrown into prison."

A RITUALIST CLERGYMAN ON CHURCH AND STATE.—The Rev. T. Hugo, rector of West Hackney, preaching on Sunday night at Manchester, devoted the best part of his sermon to denunciation of the union between Church and State. We lived, he said, in evil times, when the Church was without liberty. He could as soon expect a Churchman to be satisfied with his present condition as he could expect the early Christians to be satisfied with the crucifixion of their Divine Lord. One was as reasonable as the other. There was something antagonistic in the union between the Church and State—something repulsive to the truly Christian mind. He anticipated that "that unholy alliance, that adulterous alliance which ought never to have been entered into," would soon be ended.

THE S.P.G. AND THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION.—The *John Bull* reports that there was a somewhat heated discussion on the Madagascar mission at the board meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on Friday. The Rev. Berdmore Compton moved a series of resolutions of which he had given notice. The chief division of opinion was raised on the second. Mr. Compton was willing to adopt the language of the standing committee so far as their proposal expressed regret that Mr. Willis was not to go out as superintending priest, and that they would not relax their efforts, but he objected to words which apparently pledged the society to find another clergyman, as did the Rev. C. D. Goldie. The Rev. R. H. Baynes made a straightforward statement as to the reason which induced him to give up the work. The Dean of York, in a powerful speech, supported the views of Mr. Berdmore Compton, while the Bishop of Bangor, in an able speech on the other side of the question, supported the standing committee, mainly on the ground that there were other fields for Mr. Willis, and other men to supply his place. The standing committee carried their amendment to Mr. Berdmore Compton's resolution, which was in effect to assert the society's principles, but practically to suspend action, by fifty to thirty-nine.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNION AND THE RECTOR OF WHITBY.—The appointment of a curate to the Baxter-gate Chapel at Whitby, who is a member of the "English Church Union," does not meet with the approval of the rector, the Rev. W. Keene, who has published a letter explaining his proceedings in the case. The chapel, he says, is in his parish, and the law gives him a veto, but most gladly would he be relieved of this "odious responsibility." He disclaims the wish to fill the office with an ultra-Low Churchman, but declares that he will not assent to the election of a member of the English Church Union, unless the Arch-

bishop of York were pleased to advise that he should do so. He asks, "Are the people of Whitby prepared to have the Baxter-gate Chapel turned into a confessional?" The English Church Union is, he says, not a Church of England society, and he quotes the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who declares that if the Church of England cannot get rid of the English Church Union, the English Church Union will get rid of the Church of England. Mr. Keene earnestly hopes that the Archbishop of York will not now advise him to assent to the appointment of an English Church Unionist in his parish. "Only let our bishops speak out," says Mr. Keene, "and the Jesuits will drop off Popery, while our dancing parsons will find some more harmless amusement than playing at vestments and raree-shows in our churches. But if they do not speak out, the English people will very soon make both the bishops and the clergy know that they will have no Popery in the Established Church."

THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.—On Saturday afternoon the Dean of Westminster delivered an interesting lecture before a large audience in the School of Mines, Jermyn-street, on "The Early Christians." Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., presided. In the course of his lecture Dean Stanley said:—"It is reported that John Wesley once in the crisis of the night, found himself, as he thought, at the gates of hell. He knocked, and asked who were within? 'Are there any Protestants here?' he asked. 'Yes,' was the answer, 'a great many.' 'Any Roman Catholics?' 'Yes, a great many.' 'Any Church of England men?' 'Yes, a great many.' 'Any Presbyterians?' 'Yes, a great many.' 'Any Wesleyans?' 'Yes, a great many.' Disappointed and discouraged, especially at the last reply, he traced his steps upwards, found himself at the gates of Paradise, and here he repeated the same questions. 'Any Wesleyans here?' 'No.' 'Any Presbyterians?' 'No.' 'Any Church of England men?' 'No.' 'Any Roman Catholics?' 'No.' 'Whom have you, then, here?' he asked in astonishment. 'We know nothing here,' was the reply, 'of any of the names you have mentioned. The only name of which we know anything here is "Christian." We are all Christians here, and of those we have a great multitude (which no man can number), of all nations, and kindreds, and peoples, and tongues.' That is the truth which we shall have to learn hereafter about the name Christian; it may be as well for us to learn it here. It includes, and comprises, and overrides all the others by which men have been divided, because it is the name derived from Him to whom they all look, from whom they are all descended, in whom they all live. 'Christianity' is a nobler name than any particular form of Christians. 'Christendom' is a more magnificent name than any particular creed or section of 'Christians,' because 'Christian' is a greater name than any particular opinion or custom, and because Christ is a greater name than any person, or teacher, or doctrine, or custom, than any other which has appeared on earth."

Religious and Denominational News.

TWYFORD HALL MISSION.

In that densely populated neighbourhood lying between Maiden-lane and Caledonian-road—the locality in which the late Charles Dickens discovered his Golden Dustman, the marvellous "Mr. Boffin"—an unostentatious, but most worthy work has been carried on for about a dozen years under the name of the Twyford Hall Mission. The neighbourhood is as poor as can well be imagined, and at any time of the day the London School Board would find plenty of work to do in taking up little waifs and strays and "compelling them to come in." It came into the hearts of the good friends at Offord-road Chapel—by no means a wealthy church—to take this district under their supervision, and to do what they could for the ignorant and neglected amongst young and old. Amidst scarlet fever, and deadly fevers of all kinds, amidst squalor, wretchedness, and want perfectly indescribable, two small rooms were hired, and were soon filled with more than a hundred little children. A good staff of voluntary teachers speedily came to the rescue; then came the usual surroundings of a benevolent institution—a penny bank, a children's sick club, which on payment of a penny a week grants three shillings a week in sickness, and two pounds in case of death—and other useful agencies. Thus about three hundred families are visited and helped in cases of illness or destitution. Then followed services for adults on Sunday evenings, and illustrated lectures on week-evenings, Christmas dinners, summer excursions, and winter entertainments.

At length the two rooms became too strait, and strong in faith, Mr. Benjamin Clarke and his friends resolved upon the erection of a handsome structure consisting of a large hall and schoolroom. The building was opened on Wednesday last week, under very favourable circumstances. Many friends who could not find time to remain to either the afternoon or evening meeting came to give a look round the building, and to express their sympathy with the undertaking; the Rev. Dr. Raleigh was amongst them. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the inaugural ceremony, and was supported by Revs. H. Allon, Mark Wilks, Thain Davidson, J. C. Jones, S. B. Sealy, J. Morgan, Messrs. Teede, B. Clarke, Wilkins, Budd, and Burns, the last three gentlemen being deacons of Offord-road Chapel.

Prayer having been offered, Mr. THEDE stated that the site of the new building had been secured at a rental of 14*l.* per annum, and the entire cost of the building would be 1,195*l.*, towards which a sum of 635*l.* had been received, and 160*l.* had been promised; the balance, about 400*l.*, had yet to be raised. The best thanks of the committee were due to Mr. and Mrs. B. Clarke for their indefatigable exertions in collecting subscriptions.

The Rev. H. ALLON moved a resolution expressive of cordial sympathy with the undertaking. He said no agency was so well adapted to get rid of sectarianism as the one which aimed at evangelising the lower classes of London. This had been forcibly illustrated since the establishment of ragged-schools, and since movements to preach in theatres had been set on foot. In connection with the latter form of work, both Churchmen and Nonconformists were at first somewhat afraid of the contiguity which this working together would involve, and some objections were raised. These, however, had fast disappeared, and Churchmen and Nonconformists working together had practically shown that a man of one Christian Church was very like a man of another; that Christ put His stamp upon them very much alike, and that they were not so far removed from the canons of the Christian life as they had believed each other to be. Such a work as the Twyford Hall Mission said plainly that the world was not to be won to Christ simply by the efforts of Christian ministers. If a successful effort was to be made in great cities, it must be by the men and women accustomed to sit in their pews on Sundays. The pastor's work was definite and distinct; but he had no exclusive right to teach or to preach. If a layman, sound in the faith, could preach, let him; and let no man hinder him. Both in the Establishment and out of it men had now nearly arrived at this conclusion. He hoped the time would come when although churches could not see eye to eye on all matters, they would at least be able to look at each other's differences without getting angry. (Cheers.)

The Rev. MARK WILKS, in seconding the resolution, hoped that they would make it their aim to have a good day-school in their new building, for which the School Board would give them every facility. Their enlarged premises would make a demand for more workers, whom he trusted would be forthcoming. They would need those who would not simply work by "spurts," but patiently and perseveringly, and unostentatiously. He appealed for such teachers there; teachers who would give themselves earnestly to their work as if they felt it to be a vocation to which they were called by God. They might be sure that their work would well repay them, and they would themselves derive immeasurable good from their unselfish labour. (Cheers.) The resolution was carried.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Thain Davidson, the Rev. S. B. Sealy, and Mr. B. Clarke. A handsome *epigram* was presented to Mr. Lander, the architect, as a mark of the committee's appreciation of his friendship and services.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in response to a vote of thanks, said the time had come when they must have movements—eccentric if they pleased to call them so—to evangelise the masses of the people. The Church of England alone was inadequate to the work; the Nonconformists were inadequate to the work; both combined were inadequate to the work. Therefore, it was important that there should be efforts of this kind, to help the sick and needy, and to gather the young together, and to educate them according to their degree. There were, he was glad to say, many institutions of this kind in the metropolis, and wherever he went he was delighted to find the singular success of those who laboured amongst this, apparently, hopeless mass of human misery. Thousands had been brought out of their degraded life and made to stand upright in the dignity of Christian manhood. Without saying a word against the new Education Act, which he considered to be the best law the Government could obtain, he maintained that the working of the system, in which religion was not forbidden but only allowed, would demand a goodly army of religious volunteers who would make it their duty to see that religion was not relegated into a corner. This volunteer work was the best repaying that could be imagined, and those who did not enter upon it were scarcely conscious of the great blessing they threw away. The hall which had this day been opened, he trusted would prove a blessing to the wretched persons living around it, and become the centre of great and ever-extending influence for good. The hall, and all connected with it, the teachers, the occasional preachers, the children who were taught in the schools, and the adults who came to hear the Gospel on Sunday evenings, had his best and most fervent wishes for future success and prosperity. (Loud cheers.) Before the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. H. Allon, Mr. THEDE said he had the pleasure of announcing that the donations of the afternoon had amounted to 51*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

After the company had spent some time in inspecting the building, tea was served in the lower rooms. The president of the evening meeting was Count Andrew Bernstorff. After a hymn of praise had been sung, and prayer by the Rev. J. MORGAN, the statement of the building committee was read, and the CHAIRMAN delivered an address on the importance of concentration and thoroughness in Christian work. He thought the overgrown state of the metropolis called for more united and vigorous effort. From his own experience he had found that it was possible for one to be lonely in a crowd,

and he rejoiced in such agencies as this mission, which showed the poor and the miserable that there were some who loved and cared for them, and, because they loved them, were anxious to lead them to Christ, who could bestow upon them the highest good. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. S. TARRUM congratulated the officers and teachers on the opening of the new building, and wished them all success. The work of the mission was one in which all could engage, and it had the advantage of bringing together men of different denominations and uniting them against common foes. There never was a time when there was greater need of Christian effort, and never a time when the working classes were more accessible than now. They wanted in that neighbourhood what Dr. Chalmers used to call the "aggressive" system. If the people would not come to them, they must go to the people. The day before the battle of Trafalgar, Nelson took Collingwood and Rotherham, who were at variance with each other, to the spot where they could see the fleet opposed to them, "Yonder, gentlemen," he said, "are your enemies, shake hands and be friends like good Englishmen." This should be the attitude of the Christian Church in reference to such enterprises as Twyford Hall. Let all be engaged in Christian work and always at it, and then antagonistic elements which now appeared too great to be overcome would soon disappear. (Cheers.)

The meeting was also addressed by the Revs. J. C. Jones (minister of Offord-road Chapel) and J. Morgan, and Messrs. Eugene Stock, F. Hartley, W. H. Groser, Jas. Bishop, Latham, Wilkins, Groser, sen., and Budd, and closed with the Doxology and Benediction.

The Rev. Louis Herschell has resigned his pastoral charge of Peckham-rye Congregational church, under medical advice, to take a period of rest.

Dean Stanley preached a sermon in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday morning, specially addressed to telegraph messengers, 700 of whom were assembled on the occasion.

BOLTON.—A munificent gift has been made to Bolton by Mr. Peter Ormrod, of Halliwell Hall, in the form of a new parish church, which it is expected will cost, when completed, something like 50,000*l.* The church was consecrated on Thursday by the Bishop of Manchester.

PROPOSED WESLEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL.—A movement is on foot among the Wesleyan body with the object of erecting a chapel in memory of the two Wesleys, John and Charles. The estimated cost of the new structure is set down at 15,000*l.*, and a committee, consisting of the trustees of the present Oxford Chapel, Dr. Johnson, late president of the Conference, and many other eminent Wesleyan ministers, has been appointed to carry on the movement.

THE SMITHFIELD MARTYRS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Earl of Shaftesbury some two years since, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Wednesday. The Bishop preached from 2 Peter i. 13, 14. He exhorted the congregation to uphold the truths for which the martyrs shed their blood. The collection, which amounted to 121*l.*, was in aid of the clock and organ fund. Mr. E. L. Blackburne was the architect.

STATISTICS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—According to a recent return it appears that the Society of Friends in England, Scotland, and Wales, contains 325 meetings for worship—14,013 members; of which 6,674 are males, and 7,339 females. Habitual attenders of meetings for worship (not members), 4,061. Fifty-two marriages have taken place during the year. The births were 274, and deaths 270. Joined by conviction 127, resignations 76, disownments 24. The number of members in Ireland, according to the census returns, is 3,834.

CALEDONIAN-ROAD.—An interesting meeting was held on Tuesday last in the schoolroom of Caledonian-road Congregational Church to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. E. Davies as pastor. Mr. Davies is now (with one exception) the oldest Nonconformist minister in the parish of Islington. After tea, a public meeting was held, when several letters from absent friends, of a congratulatory nature, were read. Several interesting addresses were given, and a very chaste and beautiful timepiece, with a suitable inscription, was presented by Mr. Pointer, one of the deacons, on behalf of the church, to their beloved pastor, who seemed much affected by the kindness of his people.

GOSPORT.—The opening services in connection with the new Gosport Independent Church were celebrated on Thursday week. The old building was built by Dr. Bogue, in 1784. The new building stands on the old site, only twelve feet nearer the street. The exterior of the chapel is very attractive. A fine organ has been erected. In the afternoon of Thursday, Dr. Edmond, of Canonbury, preached. The devotional service was conducted by Revs. W. Rose (Portsea), Rev. T. Beveridge (Fareham), Atkell (Southsea), A. Coltart (Ryde), and C. H. Harcourt (Gosport). The collections amounted to 63*l.* 3*s.* In the evening a meeting was held in the chapel, the chair was taken by the Rev. W. H. Jellie (pastor). Mr. Murray gave a financial statement which showed that the cost of the building (accommodating 900 persons) was about 3,000*l.*, including the organ; out of that sum 1,000*l.* had been given and promised. The meeting was

addressed by the Revs. S. March (Southampton), J. Fletcher (Christchurch), T. Beveridge (Fareham), J. Gelson Gregson (Portsea), and Hastings (Buckland). During the evening, an effort to liquidate the debt in three years was made, and a large number of promises were given.

OPEN-AIR MISSION.—The eighteenth annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening in the New Conference Hall, Mildmay-park, Islington. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, there was a very good attendance. The chair was occupied by Count Andrew Bernstorff, who advocated the work of the mission as being needed to evangelise the masses of the people, notwithstanding the efforts of national and other churches and organisations. The report was read by Mr. John Macgregor ("Rob Roy") the Hon. Sec., and showed that the society had 154 voluntary members, who, in addition to the ordinary work of street-preaching, had visited 159 races, fairs, and other special gatherings, and had distributed 777,000 tracts, during the year. The balance-sheet receipts, 751*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; expenditure, 707*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; and balance in hand, 43*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Addresses were then delivered by Mr. Stevenson Blackwood, the Rev. Dr. Edmond, the Rev. H. N. Barnum (American missionary from Turkey), the Rev. Newman Hall, and the Rev. J. D. Brocklehurst. The sermon was preached on the previous day in the parish church, Islington, by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the vicar.

WARE.—On Wednesday, the 28th inst., services were held in the Congregational Chapel, Church-street, Ware, in connection with the settlement of the Rev. Keith Walden, who has for the past twelve months been labouring as pastor of the church. The service in the afternoon was opened by the Rev. G. Burgess, who read suitable portions of Scripture; after which, the Rev. F. A. Warmington, of Buntingford, implored the Divine blessing upon the services of the day. The Rev. J. W. Walker, B.A., of Cheshunt, delivered an able discourse upon the constitution and development of a Christian church. The Rev. J. Oswald Jackson, of Cheshunt, asked the usual questions, which were answered fully and explicitly by the pastor, and Mr. S. Giffin, on behalf of the church and congregation, stated the circumstances which led to the settlement of Mr. Walden. The recognition prayer was then offered by the Rev. William Manchee, of Hertford. The Rev. Henry Ollard, F.S.A., Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Congregational Institute, Notts, delivered an impressive charge to the newly-ordained minister. The Revs. J. Wood, R. Collie, and George Bainton, also took part in the service. Tea was provided in the Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and there was quite a crowd of visitors and friends. In the evening the devotional portion of the service was conducted by the Rev. James Bainton, of Stebbing, after which the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Christchurch, Hants, preached an eloquent sermon to the church and congregation from Eph. ii. 23. Both services were well attended. Many ministers and friends from the neighbourhood were present, amongst whom was the Rev. William Ellis, late of Madagascar.

WALTHAMSTOW.—The fine new Congregational Church in this suburban district, erected after the designs of Mr. Tarring, was opened on Wednesday, the 21st ult. The material used in construction is Kentish rag and Bath stone. The style is decorated Gothic, with clerestory windows. The length of the building is 150 feet, the width 50 feet, and the height 55 feet. It is capable of accommodating about 800 persons. The spire is 150 feet high. The total cost of the building is nearly 5,000*l.*, of which about 4,000*l.* has already been obtained, leaving 1,000*l.* yet to be subscribed. It is intended to have an organ, the cost of which is not to exceed 250*l.* For this object a special fund is being raised. The late pastor, the Rev. John Davis, who has worked so earnestly in the cause for years, has been so thoroughly prostrated by sickness that it has been necessary to appoint a successor. The new minister is the Rev. S. Conway, of Ongar. The opening services on the 21st, commenced at noon. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Thos. Binney. The Rev. Newman Hall preached on the occasion. At the collation, held in a large marquee in the field opposite the chapel, about 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down. J. Spicer, Esq., J.P., of Woodford, was to have presided, but was unable to attend. In his absence the chair was occupied by the Rev. S. Conway. After the repeat subscriptions to the amount of 120*l.* were promised by friends present. Addresses were delivered by the chairman; the Revs. Thos. Binney, S. S. England, a former pastor of the church, J. Kennedy, T. E. Egg, J. Thomas, and J. B. Bacon, Esq. The sermon in the evening was preached by the Rev. J. G. Rogers. The total sum collected during the day was 164*l.*

AN EXCEPTION.—In the early stages of his ministry, the celebrated Dr. Strong, of Hartford, Connecticut, preached some time in a neighbouring village. One day a committee called upon him to settle with him for his services; and, after stammering a while, signified to him that his farther services were not desired. "What does this mean, gentlemen?" asked the doctor. "Why," replied the spokesman, with some hesitation, "the people have got the impression that you are inclining to universal salvation." "Gentlemen," answered the Doctor, "I never have preached that doctrine; but, if I ever should, I promise to make the people of this town an exception."

Colleges and Schools.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

THE HUNDRED-AND-THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

Pleasant as anniversaries always are at Cheshunt, this year was one of exceptional interest. The new building was opened by the Right Hon. the Earl Russell, and, although on former occasions we have seen a more numerous assembly, we have never witnessed a deeper interest evinced in the objects of the college than on Thursday last. Divine service commenced at eleven o'clock, the Rev. Thomas Dodd reading the order for morning prayer. The preacher of the morning was the Rev. R. W. Dale, whose sermon was an eloquent and a manly defence of the importance of an educated ministry imbued by Divine love. Certain portions of the secular press never received a severer scathing for their unmerited attacks on the preaching of the day than that which Mr. Dale administered to them. His sermon was bright with sallies of wit, and rich in passages of great fervour and sound argument. His appeal to the students was calculated to stir up within them what was best and most conscientious, that they might worthily fill the positions to which they were looking forward.

After a brief interval, during which the new college, which reflects the greatest credit on the skill of Mr. Lander and Mr. Bedell as architects, was inspected by many admiring friends, Lord Russell, leaning on the arm of the Rev. T. Binney, and accompanied by the Countess Russell, appeared on the stairs for the purpose of declaring the new buildings opened. The noble earl was supported by Mr. E. Baines, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Reynolds, Professors Todhunter and Dr. Evans, the Revs. H. Allon, J. Cuthbertson, N. Hall, A. Hall, R. W. Dale, J. H. Gamble, Dr. Mullens, I. V. Mummey, G. W. Conder, Hon. Mr. Dodge, Dr. Dexter, and numerous ministers and gentlemen.

The Rev. T. BINNEY offered the dedicatory prayer, after which the hymn was sung, "Light up this house with glory, Lord."

The Rev. H. ALLON then read an address to Earl Russell, which began by referring to some of the familiar facts connected with Cheshunt College, and mentioned that at the present time the Congregationalists alone had in England and Scotland sixteen collegiate institutions, with thirty-eight professors and 368 students. As yet no attempt had been made to incorporate their scattered colleges into a university system, although at different times amalgamations had taken place. It was mentioned that Cheshunt, though principally supported by Congregationalists, belonged to no religious denomination, every student being at perfect liberty on the completion of his education to exercise his ministry in whatever section of the Church of Christ he might prefer. This catholic character is zealously maintained in the administration of the college. The letter went on to refer to the history of the college and its early connection with the names of the Countess of Huntingdon, Whitefield, Wesley, Fletcher of Madeley, Romaine, and Owen. Some 482 ministers had been educated within its walls. In reference to the present condition of the college and his lordship's presence the letter says:—

During the last eleven years, under the presidency of its honoured and beloved principal, Dr. Reynolds, and chiefly, under the blessing of God, through his accomplished scholarship and untiring, devout, and loving service, aided by the hearty and affectionate co-operation of his colleagues, Professors Todhunter and Evans, applications for admission to the college have been in excess of its capacity. Hence the determination to celebrate its centenary by a considerable enlargement and reconstruction; the first and chief portion of which your lordship has kindly undertaken to inaugurate to day.

To the friends of the college it is a high gratification that your lordship's name will thus be connected with the college. To no public man more than to your lordship are Nonconformists more indebted for the removal of disabilities which, had they remained, would have made our position to-day very different from what it is. At a time when it was a reproach, and almost a peril, to be an advocate of civil and religious liberty, your lordship was its fearless and uncompromising champion. And all who are here to-day join in a congratulation to yourself, and in a thanksgiving to our gracious Father in heaven, that He has crowned your lordship's life with length of days, so that you are permitted to see almost the completion of the edifice to which your early years of vigorous and noble-hearted work were so bravely given. May He give to your lordship days of peaceful rest and retrospects of holy satisfaction! May His conscious presence be the comfort and strength of your patriarchal years, and by the tender ministers of His love and spirit may be metten you for the "Well done" which He will pronounce upon all who faithfully serve their generation according to His will, and for the entrance into His joy with which He rewards and crowns their services.

In the name of the trustees of the college I have to request that your lordship will declare these new buildings opened.

The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL, in response, said that before he formally declared the college open he had to return his sincere thanks for the address which had been presented to him. It was the increasing liberality of the age which many years ago induced the House of Commons to repeal statutes which inflicted disabilities on Dissenters. Until recently it was maintained that all who sought University honours should be members of the Church of England and conform to the Thirty-nine Articles. Happily, however, even this disability could be said no longer to exist. A great man, no less than Dr. Lardner, was unable, because

of his Nonconformity, to receive the honours of the national universities. The disabilities under which Dissenters had laboured had been a disgrace to the country and to the Church of England; and he trusted that the time had come when Christians of all denominations would enjoy the full liberty to which they had the right. It was a great privilege which those enjoyed who were now being educated in Cheshunt College. He was happy to find that more than a hundred years ago Lady Huntingdon did not prevent Congregationalists from sharing in its privileges, but allowed the admission of all those, who, being sincere Christians, believed in the essentials of Christianity. It was impossible to overrate the importance of the position which the students of the college would occupy in their future. No work in the world could be compared with theirs—that of preaching the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour. At the beginning of His ministry, one of the first signs He had given of His Divinity was to say, "the poor have the Gospel preached to them," and ere He ascended, He told His disciples to go and preach to all nations. To discharge this duty, the students of that college were being educated to teach the doctrine which their Lord had taught. He repeated that there was no higher duty to which any one could be called; the students were to be the successors of the disciples to whom our Lord had given His last command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel, baptizing them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." With the glorious doctrines of the Gospel nothing in philosophy or morals could be compared. A great philosopher had recently discovered that it was "phosphorus" which gave activity to thought; that there could be no thought without it. Well, he had made a great discovery: he might as well have said, if he had examined the human eye, that there would have been no power of sight in it without an external world. The mighty power of God was behind all visible and created things, and it would be the function of the students to reveal that power in the ministry on which they were about to enter. (Cheers.)

The company then adjourned to the grounds, where an excellent *déjeuner* had been provided. Earl Russell before it was half finished was compelled to vacate the chair on account of an engagement in "another place." Before leaving, his lordship said that he commended the example of Lady Huntingdon to all the world, because she confined herself to the Gospel, though she had a great respect for the Established Church. Notwithstanding that respect, she did not confine the college to that Church. Her creed was large and liberal, and she wished that all who truly professed Christianity should be allowed to share in the benefits of the college. If her example were generally followed, the time would soon come when Christians would agree that though they could not go all the same way, they might all act in charity and in love towards each other. Of faith, hope, and charity, the greatest is love.

His lordship left the tent in which the *déjeuner* was spread amidst loud cheers, and Mr. Baines, M.P., took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that they were honoured on the present occasion with the company of two distinguished men from the United States, and he had only to mention the names of the Hon. Mr. Dodge and Dr. Dexter, to secure for them a hearty welcome. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. DODGE, who was very cordially received, said that it appeared to him that Mr. Allon since his voyage to America had learnt some Yankee tricks, for he (Mr. Dodge) had no expectation of being called upon to speak. He begged leave to say, however, that if he felt any interest in anything it was in the education of young men for the Christian ministry. If Lady Huntingdon could have foreseen the blessed results which had attended the founding of the college, and the benefits which the country had reaped from it, she would have felt even a deeper interest in it. Since his visit to this country nothing had more deeply impressed him than to find so many imbued with the spirit of the Lord Jesus; and his fervent prayer was that the Gospel principles which had made this country great might be found exerting their influence throughout future generations. He cordially wished the best success to Cheshunt College. (Cheers.)

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, whose services in representing the mind of England to America, and upon his return, the mind of America to England, were gracefully referred to by the chairman, after referring to the noble sermon of the morning, and saying what a delight it was to ministers who were always preaching to listen to such a discourse, expressed the pleasure he felt in seeing Mr. Dodge amongst them that morning. Mr. Dodge was in America what Mr. Samuel Morley was in England; full of good works, and taking an active part in all that was philanthropic. Referring to the recent treaty, Mr. Hall said that he could not but feel deep thankfulness that Christian sentiment had been introduced into diplomacy, that a regard to Christian duty had been recognised, and to what we owed to the Prince of Peace. The treaty was honourable to both nations, and would ever be memorable as containing great principles which have only to be developed, to have peace on earth. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. REYNOLDS presented the report, which stated that high distinction had been conferred upon the hundred-and-third anniversary of the college by the presence among them of one of

our most illustrious and historic men, whose great name and extraordinary services to the Crown and people of England were cherished by all classes of our fellow-countrymen with pride and gratitude. To Earl Russell Protestant Dissenters owed a lasting debt of gratitude; he had held by all the friends of education as counsellor and chief. It was a matter of extreme interest, that his lordship should so promptly and kindly have responded to the invitation of the trustees, and have expressed his sympathy with the work they were humbly endeavouring to do at Cheshunt. The college constituted a single member of a large group of similar institutions, the constant aim of which has been to train men for the ministry of the Gospel. In future years those who might be attached to the college would find themselves for some time work to be done by the memories and monuments of seasons like the present. In speaking of the manner in which the new buildings had been erected, Dr. Reynolds (or rather Mr. ALLON, who concluded reading the report) said that it was matter of satisfaction that the work and worship of the college had in no way been interrupted. Mr. Lander and Mr. Bedell had rendered great service by the *con amore* method with which they had discharged their duties. The session was commenced with an overflowing house, and several students at its close were happily settled. The sermons of the students had been generally acceptable to the churches which they had occasionally supplied. Thanks were cordially given to various ministers, who during the year had either preached for, or in other ways shown their interest in the college.

The Rev. Dr. DEXTER, who was introduced by the chairman as the author of the "History of Congregationalism," said he was a Congregationalist by birth, education, and conviction; but when five years ago he was invited by the trustees of a theological institution to become its president, his decision was based on the consideration that the institution was not to be a sectarian one. He would go to found a college devoted to Christ, but to no denomination. He, therefore, had very great pleasure in witnessing the success of a college whose basis was essentially the same. (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. ALLON moved a resolution of thanks to Earl Russell, which, although his lordship had left, ought to be passed, and have its place among the college records. It was carried by acclamation. Mr. Allon also read letters from Mr. W. F. Stroud, Professor Rogers, Mr. Buxton, Dr. Halley, and other gentlemen, regretting their inability to attend.

The Rev. T. BINNEY, who was received with great cheering, said he supposed the cheers meant that they all knew he never spoke above two or three minutes. (Laughter.) He was quite sure that they all wished to adjourn as speedily as possible into the fresh air, and regale their eyes with the verdure of nature, rather than listen to the words of an old man. (No, no.) "Well," said Mr. Binney, turning to Mr. Allon, "what is my text? The new buildings. Well, on this text, as a preacher once observed when preaching on another text, 'a great many things might be advanced if they only would occur.'" (Great laughter.) Now, new buildings had been erected which ought to be paid for as speedily as possible. He believed in the duty of giving money, and he believed it might be asked for from the pulpit and given in the pews with as much earnestness and solemnity as you would take the Sacrament. If the cause for which money was asked was right, a minister might ask for it with as much seriousness as preaching the Gospel. He had no doubt that Lady Huntingdon felt that in giving money for a religious object she was doing a religious thing. For his own part he always laid by at the beginning of the year a certain sum of money to be given away, and, invariably, at the close of the year, he found that he had given away more than he had laid by. (Laughter and cheers.) He felt a great interest in Cheshunt College, although he was officially connected with another; but he could not stand by the side of Dr. Reynolds, once an old Weigh House boy, nor think of the present minister of the Weigh House, Mr. Braden, for whom he felt the highest esteem and affection, without being deeply interested in the prosperity of the college whose hundred-and-third anniversary they were that day celebrating. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ALLON now pleasantly said that he did not mind how frequently speakers were interrupted by the announcement of donations towards the new buildings, and until the proceedings in the tent were brought to a close, he was occupied, not so much perhaps as he would have desired to have been, but with a fair share of favour nevertheless, in announcing donations from several who had already contributed handsomely.

The Rev. G. W. CONDER, in felicitous terms, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dale for the sermon he had preached.

Mr. DALE, in responding, said that now the sermon was preached a considerable weight had been lifted from his mind. Alluding to the arrangement by which the preacher of the day has to address one audience in the chapel on his left hand and another on his right in the quadrangle, he said, amidst great laughter, that a preacher at Cheshunt on its public day ought to be like the two-headed monstrosity now being exhibited in London. Referring to the object of the day, to get together funds towards liquidating the debt on the new building, as well as to encourage the professors and students, he made an eloquent appeal to those

whom they could only get together on occasions like the present, to give liberally if they really valued the Christian ministry.

The company was subsequently addressed by Dr. Mullens, and one or two other friends, after which an adjournment was made to the chapel, when the professors made their reports. Mr. BAINES again presided, and, endorsing Mr. Dale's sermon, impressed upon the minds of the students the fact that the laity would be content with nothing short of an educated ministry, animated at the same time by the simplest faith and most fervent love.

RAWDON COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Education Society was held on Wednesday last, at Rawdon College, near Bradford. The Rev. Dr. Green, the president, occupied the chair, and there was a very large attendance of ministers, members of committee, and other friends. After devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. S. GREEN, of Hammer-smith, the PRESIDENT opened the meeting by stating that they had assembled for the purpose of transacting the ordinary annual business of the society. Their labours during the past year had been attended with satisfactory results. Every year confirmed his conviction of the necessity for such work as they were doing. The committee were greatly cheered by the sympathy of the friends of the society, and the large gatherings they had at the annual meetings stimulated them, and gave them courage for the work of the future. The Rev. J. P. CHOWN (Bradford), the secretary, then read the report, of which the following is a summary:—The session now closing commenced with nineteen theological and two lay students, the nineteen including five probationers. At the Christmas meeting the probationers were all cordially received on to the foundation, and one who had entered as a lay student was received as a probationer. Twenty had thus enjoyed the advantages of ministerial training during the session, and their demeanour and spirit had been creditable and consistent, while their intelligent attachment to the great truths of the Gospel had been very manifest. Three students were closing their connection with the institution, having accepted unanimous invitations to take the charge of churches. The remaining seventeen solicited the continued support of the society, and to these were added six who had been accepted as probationers. The committee had been called to lament during the year the removal by death of three of the oldest and most honoured friends of the institution. Affectionate reference was especially due to the late Rev. Dr. Godwin. He filled for many years with singular efficiency the office of classical tutor, and during the last twenty-five years in which he had resided in the neighbourhood had been ever ready to render his valued aid in examinations, and by other means that had evinced the warm attachment he felt to the institution with which he had been so long and so honourably connected. The president, and the Rev. W. Medley, M.A., the classical tutor, here read reports as to work done during the year, and the results of the examinations. The examinations had showed some very satisfactory results. The report then referred to the finances. Last year the balance against the society was again increased from 30l. to 100l., and it was clear that the rate of annual expenditure exceeded the income by from 50l. to 100l. It was for the friends of the college to determine how the deficiency should be met. The cost of living (food, wages, &c.) was increasing rather than diminishing. The building and premises at Rawdon entailed a large annual cost, and the committee suggested that every church recommending candidates should be urged whenever possible to support their recommendation by a liberal contribution; and that ministers who had received a gratuitous education in the college should in every case obtain a yearly collection from their congregation. The committee tendered their cordial thanks to the friends who had made presents to the library, especially Mr. G. T. Kemp, of Rochdale, and Mr. Joseph Wilson, of Sheffield, for donations recently received.

WILLIAM STEAD, Esq., of Southport, the treasurer, read the financial statement. It appeared that at the commencement of last year the balance against the society was 100l. 0s. 6d., and the expenditure had been 1,450l. 14s. 1d. The expenditure in the house had been a little more, but it must be borne in mind that there had been five more students in the house than during the previous year. The receipts had been 1,355l. 10s. 10d. Towards the deficiency, one friend (J. Wilson, Esq., of Sheffield) had promised a donation of 25l., on condition that the whole could be raised, and the society set free from debt. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. ACWORTH (Scarbro') moved that the report be received and printed, under the direction of the committee. There was, he said, one feature of the report which could not fail to be deeply interesting, and that was the portion with respect to the studies of the students. No one could have listened to it without having the impression that the students were really hard-worked, and knowing this to be the case, it seemed that the character of the institution as a theological school had by no means been impaired. It was stated that several of the students had already found spheres of labour, and he trusted that those who went out of that school would become faithful preachers, accomplished scholars, and in future years promote the increasing usefulness and growing success of the college. He offered to the president his hearty congratulations, coupled with thanksgiving to Heaven that his physical health

seemed to be good, and he was quite sure he need not call on his friends before him to join with him in the earnest hope that Dr. Green's health might be strengthened and supported for a long course of years to come. He believed the institution had kept pace with the times, and in connection with other institutions was training up a band of ministers who in taking charge of churches would be the means of building them up in faith and zeal and love. But his desire in respect to the college was not yet fulfilled, but if he had money at his command he would forthwith add two wings to the college and carry out the original building plan presented to the committee when that institution was established. G. T. KEMP, Esq., (Rochdale), in seconding the resolution, said the result of the examinations was better on the whole than he had heard before at any time. He hoped that the college would not be considered to merely include those who were now connected with it, but that those who had gone forth from it in previous years might be considered as its representatives, and would endeavour to promote its interest by every means in their power. Referring to the debt, Mr. Kemp added that he would be very happy to unite with Mr. Wilson in the effort to liquidate it. (Cheers.) The resolution was then carried.

The Rev. JAMES MURSELL (Bradford) moved various votes of thanks and the appointment of the committee. The Mayor of LEEDS (Alderman Barran) said that he had no doubt that the desire of Dr. Acworth would be realised before many years had passed over the college—new wings would be reared and filled with students, and the results would be much greater than they at the present day could fairly realise. He was quite sure means would be forthcoming when they took in hand the enlargement. The Rev. W. C. UPROX (Beverley) moved the thanks of the society to the examining committee, and the appointment of a number of gentlemen to occupy the same position next year. The Rev. T. W. HANFORD (Bolton) seconded the resolution, which was carried. THOMAS AKED, Esq., moved that Messrs. Briggs, Priestly, and Goddard be requested to audit the accounts of the treasurer. JOHN COOKE, Esq. (Bradford) in seconding the resolution, expressed a hope with regard to the deficiency that they would soon have a balance of £100 on the other side, and that the hopes of the Rev. Dr. Acworth and the Mayor of Leeds would be realised. On the motion of the Rev. CHARLES LAROM (Sheffield) a vote of thanks was passed to those friends who, during the past year, had given benefactions to the library. Mr. Larom passed a high eulogium on the students, many of whom had lately conducted services in Sheffield, and whose sermons have been distinguished by intelligence, earnestness, and fulness in the statement of evangelical truth. The Rev. R. GREEN, of Shipley, seconded the motion, and the business of the meeting concluded with the appointment of the House Committee, on the motion of the Rev. W. SKERRY, seconded by D. CROSSLEY, Esq., of Hebden Bridge.

A sermon was then delivered by Mr. ROBERT GRAY, a junior student, and after the company had partaken of tea, a service was conducted in the library by the Rev. Dr. BREWER, of Thorp Arch, and the annual address to the students given by the Rev. Dr. LANDELS, of Regent's Park, London. Dr. Landels selected the foundation of his discourse from 2 Corinthians v. 18, "The ministry of reconciliation," a theme on which he commented with characteristic elaboration, eloquence, and power. A cordial vote of thanks was offered to Dr. Landels on the motion of the PRESIDENT, and after prayer and benediction by the Rev. Dr. ACWORTH, the meeting separated.

ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Rotherham College was held in the library of the institution on Wednesday last. There was a good attendance. The proceedings commenced with an earnest address to the students by the Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., of Halifax. A short adjournment then took place for lunch, after which the business meeting was convened. The Rev. J. PARSONS, of York, was unanimously voted to the chair. The SECRETARY (Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith) having read the minutes of the committee meetings which had been held during the past year,

The Rev. Dr. FALDING read the seventy-sixth annual report, which referred almost entirely to the question of amalgamation with Airedale, and reluctantly but firmly recommended that policy. The report concluded by referring to the results of the tuition during the past year. The reports of the examiners—the Rev. Dr. Bewglass, the Rev. W. Crosbie, M.A., LL.D., G. W. Knox, Esq., B.Sc., the Rev. J. F. Poulter, B.A., and the Rev. F. Creak, B.A.—were next read, from which it appeared that the students had made upon the whole satisfactory progress. The state of finances was stated to be much the same as last year.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Rev. B. Dale expressed a hope that, in a short time, the amalgamation of the two colleges would be accomplished. He was fully convinced that nothing could prevent this, and, if they did not see the colleges amalgamated this year or the next, they would in the course of, say a dozen years. He spoke without any concern as to the site of the college, for he did not think that any personal feelings had been expressed from Halifax. He regretted that the Bradford friends had laid down such a condition as they had done, but although that might be a disadvantage, he was convinced that the immense advantages to be derived from the amalgamated

college would far outweigh any little disadvantage arising from that cause. Mr. JNO. ROBERTS seconded the resolution. Mr. WM. BEATSON, of Masbro', moved the following amendment:—

That this meeting adopts the report of the committee with the exception of that portion which recommends amalgamation with Airedale College, at or near Bradford, instead of which it strongly urges the committee to proceed without further delay to the erection of the new college at Rotherham, in the conviction that it would be useless and injurious to the interests of both colleges to continue the present agitation, and in the confident hope that the success which has already attended the canvass which has been made conveys an assurance of the future success and prosperity of this college.

He had never sympathised with the amalgamation theory. He held it was a great delusion and an entire mistake. (Hear, hear.) He took his stand on the ground that instead of one college being sufficient, they required two colleges of the size and extent which was proposed to be built by the friends of this amalgamation. Mr. J. M. HAERESHON seconded the amendment. He considered it most impudent to ask that the funds of the Rotherham College should be taken to Airedale. Amalgamation on any other basis, they said, would not be entertained, and it would be a waste of time to talk about amalgamation if they were not prepared for their college being removed to Airedale. He very much objected to the Rotherham College being extinguished in that way. (Cheers.) He could not satisfy his conscience without entering his strong protest against such extinction of this old college. Mr. JACKSON, of Hull, the Rev. D. LOXTON, of Sheffield, the Rev. W. THOMAS, of Leeds, and Mr. T. SLATER, of Sheffield, spoke in favour of amalgamation; Mr. J. C. MORGAN, Mr. JOHN GUEST, and Mr. TOMLINSON opposed it. Dr. FALDING strongly supported the amalgamation scheme. About 9,000l. had been promised towards the erection of Rotherham College, but by far the greater portion of that money had been given by people in favour of the amalgamation of the two colleges. He believed that only about 2,000l. had been given by persons favourable to the continuance of Rotherham College as a separate institution. The rest had been promised by persons who were strongly in favour of amalgamation, and who gave towards Rotherham College only, because they thought amalgamation was not possible. He was sure that if the proposal for amalgamation was rejected, Rotherham College could only exist after a poor fashion, and after his long connection with it, and the strong affection he bore for it, he was not prepared to stand by and see it die. (Cheers.) The amendment was then put to the meeting, when 15 voted for it, and 21 against. The original motion was next put, 23 voting in favour of it, and 16 against. The original motion was therefore declared carried.

The committee for the ensuing year was next elected, and votes of thanks were passed to the treasurer, to the Rev. B. Dale, for his address to the students, and to the examiners, after which

The Rev. DAVID LOXTON moved the following resolution:—

That having heard from the report of the committee that a desire for the amalgamation of the two Yorkshire colleges, upon a site at or near Bradford, has, notwithstanding all that has passed on the subject in former years, been expressed by the committee and constituents of Airedale College, and urged by them upon the committee and constituents of this college, this meeting once more affirms the desirableness of the amalgamation of the two Yorkshire colleges, and expresses its willingness to effect an amalgamation upon whatever site it can be best accomplished, and appoints the following gentlemen as a committee of this college, to unite with a similar committee appointed by the constituents of Airedale College, in selecting a site for the amalgamated college at or near Bradford, or elsewhere, and in preparing a scheme for the amalgamation and for the constitution of the united college, with a direction to report to a special meeting of the constituents of this college. (Names read.)

The Rev. JAS. BROWN seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. MORGAN said he must withdraw his name from the committee, as he felt he should not be doing justice to them or himself if he remained, holding the conviction that he did. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman. The subscribers afterwards partook of dinner at the college.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

On Tuesday morning, the usual half-yearly meeting took place at the institution, to take leave of the children whose time for leaving had arrived. They were eight girls and seventeen boys. The proceedings commenced by the children singing an Anthem, when the Rev. Mr. Tarbotton read a portion of Holy Scripture, and the Rev. John Nunn engaged in prayer. Mr. Charles Tyler, the Chairman of the House Committee, continued the proceedings by an admirable address to the children about to leave, full of good counsel just suited to those about to enter on the activities of life. Each boy was then presented with a testimonial card and one of the Rev. Newman Hall's excellent works which he contributes to the school on these occasions, and each girl received her testimonial and a copy of "Girlhood," by Marie Farningham. Another hymn was sung, when the Rev. Charles Lee, M.A., who has been recently elected to the vicarage of Bilston, after giving to each a Bible, addressed the young friends on the importance of studying the Holy Scriptures, daily and habitual prayer, and on keeping the Sabbath as a holy day. Mr. Lee is no stranger, as he has taken part in the Sunday services at the school, but this was his parting address, long, it is hoped, to be remembered by all were present. After another verse had been sung, and the benediction pronounced, each boy was given 2l. and an order for 3l. more at the end of twelve

months upon the production of a good-conduct certificate from his employer, and to each girl the sum of 3*l.* 3*s.* This concluded the interesting series of meetings for the half-year, and on the 30th all whose friends can receive them go home for rather more than three weeks. All who return at the appointed time—in time—are to have a day at the Crystal Palace, at the cost of individual members of the committee, i.e., 380 children. Those whose friends are too distant or too poor to receive them, will have treats and trips during the vacation; and with the ex-scholars they will have a day for strawberries and cream in the grounds, and at the invitation of the vice-presidents of the institution. Any friends willing to contribute in aid of the excursions and entertainments of the fifty or sixty who cannot go home, may send their contributions to Mr. Soul, the secretary, at 73, Cheapside.

Correspondence.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—As it is highly important that the British public should form a correct opinion in respect to the Chinese circular, I send you the substance of a few notes that were jotted down by me immediately on its receipt. Since then two highly-esteemed missionaries have given forth their views on this important document; and it is a fact worthy of remark, that our impressions coincide almost entirely, though we have had no opportunity of influencing each other. I find, also, that some who at first reviewed it in a favourable light have been convinced, by a more careful study, that it contains many dangerous clauses. Mr. H. M. Matheson, a gentleman well acquainted with China, is one of these. His words, as they appear in the *Weekly Review*, are as follows:—"In the articles some provisions are introduced which, if taken literally, and accepted by our Government, are susceptible of an application very hostile both to the Roman Catholic and to the Protestant missions, and I confess that I am more than ever satisfied that the only safe course in dealing with the Government of China is to stand firmly on the rights which are guaranteed to British subjects under the treaties." The following are my notes:—

The circular proves conclusively that the Chinese Government have no charges to bring against the Protestant missionaries. Protestantism is mentioned but once, and then in a way that indicates a decided preference for it. "The people in general, unaware of the difference which exists between Protestantism and Catholicism, confound these two religions under this latter denomination." Not a single allusion is made to those disturbances (such as those of Yang-Chow, Ngan-King, and Formosa), with which the Protestant missionaries have been more especially connected. It was thought at the time that those riots had been caused by the indiscreet conduct of the missionaries, and the members of the "inland mission" were very generally and severely censured. This despatch is, it seems to me, a satisfactory answer to the many unfounded imputations which have been heaped upon us during the last three years in this country.

The statement that "trade has in no degree occasioned differences between China and the Powers," whilst the missions "engender ever-increasing abuses," is simply untrue. Missions had nothing to do with our first and second wars with China; and trade was the principal cause of difference in Formosa. The object of this statement is to make out a strong case against missions.

It must be admitted, nevertheless, that there is much truth in the charges brought against the Roman Catholic missionaries and their mode of conducting their operations. The French Protectorate in China, and the arrogant assumptions of the bishops and priests in many parts of the country, cannot be defended on any principle whatever; and the Chinese Government are perfectly right in protesting against both, and in declaring that they shall be tolerated no longer. They are extremely offensive to the Government, and are great obstacles to the progress of Christianity among the people. We, as Protestant missionaries, can have nothing to say to the circular so far as it aims at remedying these abuses. Still we must beware of the palpable exaggeration of this *ex parte* statement.

But whilst the despatch deals principally with the Roman Catholic missions in China, it would be a great mistake to suppose that the regulations are not intended to apply to the Protestant missions as well. The conduct of the priests has supplied the Government with a plausible excuse for addressing this circular to the representatives of foreign Powers, but the cause is to be found in something far deeper. The anti-foreign spirit and policy of the mandarins and scholars are at the bottom of it; and the object at which it aims is the suppression of missions, be they Protestant or Roman Catholic.

The Protestant missionaries, it seems to me, have no thing to request but to be allowed to continue to enjoy the privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed, and that on the grounds that they have done nothing to forfeit their claims to them, and that it is utterly impossible that the abuses of which the Chinese Government complains should spring up under the kind of protec-

tion which is extended to them. Let abuses be remedied; let infractions of treaty stipulations be punished; but let the treaty itself stand. Now, I object to this circular because it aims at a great deal more than the rectification of wrongs; and that it will, if accepted by our Government, make void the toleration clause, and most effectively neutralise our evangelistic efforts. Let us glance at these regulations.

Article 1. In this article the massacre of Tientsin is ascribed to the suspicions and hatred of the people, nourished and excited by the manner in which the orphanages are conducted; and it is recommended that they should be abolished and transported to Europe. Whilst I have always regarded these institutions as a mistake in China, and should be glad to see them given up, I maintain that the mandarins and scholars (and not the people) are responsible for that terrible outrage, and that the bearing of the Government in respect to it can be explained only on the supposition that it approves of the deed. But this article needs not be taken into consideration by us, as it refers to a matter which concerns the Roman Catholics exclusively.

Article 2. This article forbids the attendance of women at public services, and aims at the suppression of female teaching and female learning in connection with missions. If accepted, not a woman will dare enter a place of worship. I have touched on this point in your issue of the 7th inst.

Article 3. In this article various charges are brought against the Roman Catholic missionaries in order to show that they "place themselves without the pale of law," and that they "ought to submit themselves to the authority of the magistracies." Its aim seems to be the subjection of the missionary to the local magistracies, and the suppression of all teaching contrary to the doctrine of Confucius. I have already dealt with these points in the letter referred to above. The charges, if they can be substantiated, apply to the emissaries of Rome only. Protestant missionaries never attempt to stand between the converts and the operation of the laws of their country and the obligations of citizenship. They interfere only when the converts are persecuted on account of their religion, and this interference consists in bringing the case before the magistrate. In the past they have not shown the least desire to place themselves in a "kind of exceptional independence," and all they desire in the future is to be regarded as British and not Chinese subjects. But this article would rob the missionary of this privilege (a privilege enjoyed by all Englishmen, not excepting those in Chinese employ), and place him in a kind of exceptional dependence by treating him as a Chinese subject.

Article 4. According to this article, indemnities are not to be claimed, and above all the abettors of the crime are not to be sought in order to exact certain sums from them. "The individuals who commit disorders ordinarily belong to the lowest class of the people. When they are guilty of some crime they are seized and punished; but accusations ought not to be brought against the literates to exact from them large indemnities. Such conduct excites hatred." It is highly important that we should not allow ourselves to be imposed upon by the speciousness of this regulation. Considering that the officials and the literati have been the instigators of all the disturbances, murders, and massacres of the last three years, and that their animus remains unchanged, it is difficult to read this article without feeling incensed at its cool impudence and cruel treachery. I repeat it, the people of China are completely in the hands of the mandarins and gentry, and seldom perpetrate an outrage except at their instigation. The latter are the really responsible parties, and it is of the last moment that they should be held responsible as abettors in every case. Let them understand that they may securely screen themselves behind the people, and there will be no end to outrages. There are tens of thousands in China who are prepared to commit the foulest crimes at the risk of their lives for a small consideration of money.

Article 5. This article deals with the system of passports, and proposes certain restrictions in order to rectify certain abuses. All we ask is to be placed on the same footing in respect to passports as other British subjects.

Article 6. This article aims at bringing our missionary operations under Government control. A person wishing to be admitted to the privileges of religion is to be examined as to whether he has committed any crime, the authorities are to be notified of the date of admittance, and of other particulars concerning the individual; every month, or at least every three months, the authorities ought to be informed of the number of conversions, and at stated periods the local officials should go in person and inspect the missions. We who know the hostile temper of the Chinese Government have no difficulty in seeing through this scheme. It simply means that our members are to be placed under a kind of police surveillance, that in the future none are to be admitted without the permission of the mandarins, and that the accession of church-members is to be regulated by State policy and official prejudice. The people will be made to understand that the surest way of exposing themselves to the charge of being criminals will be to become candidates for baptism.

Article 7. This article states that the missionaries ought to observe Chinese customs, and that when they visit the mandarins they must observe the same ceremonies as those exacted from the literati. So far as this regulation aims at the putting at end to certain assumptions of the bishops and priests, it has my entire sympathy and approval. They assume ranks, I am told, which correspond with the official ranks, and visit the mandarins as their equals or inferiors accordingly. All this is unjustifiable, and ought to be done away with; but I decidedly object to being placed on the same footing as the literati, for I cannot kneel on both knees and knock my forehead on the ground before any human being. I am willing to pay them the same marks of respect that are required of me when visiting our own authorities, and the Chinese Government need nothing more in order to correct the abuses of which they complain.

Article 8. This article relates to the purchasing of ground and the hiring of houses. There is much truth in what is said here about the manner in which the Roman Catholic missionaries have been exacting the restitution of property, but it is difficult to see what that has to do with the regulation, that "If the missionaries wish to buy a portion of land on which to build a church, or hire a house in which to take up their residence, they must before concluding the bargain go with the real proprietor and make a declaration to the local authority, who will examine whether the Fung Shwei (Chinese geomancy) presents any obstacles, and if the official decides that no inconvenience arises from the Fung Shwei it will be necessary to ask the consent of the inhabitants of the place." It is a fact that the Chinese believe most firmly in their "wind and water" superstition, and that a building is never erected without consulting it. But it is also a fact that in spite of the Fung Shwei, we have no difficulty in purchasing land or hiring houses whilst we have to deal with the people alone. The people are always willing to sell, and our difficulties arise solely from the opposition of the mandarins and gentry. The real aim of this regulation is to keep the missionaries out of the cities and towns; for the people are at the bidding of the mandarins, and it can be always shown that the Fung Shwei is not favourable. On this point I am speaking from experience.

Such it seems to me is the tenor and aim of this circular. It is a very able document, and worthy of a careful study. But it is very artfully framed, and well calculated to mislead those who are not thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese character. If accepted it will greatly affect our operations, if not entirely neutralise them. The Chinese Government might as well have asked for the unconditional repeal of the "toleration clause" in the Tientsin Treaty. Indeed that would have been the most straightforward and dignified course, for the real object of these regulations is to make it null and void.

Very sincerely yours,

GRIFFITH JOHN.

June 30, 1871.

P.S.—Mr. Murphy will find replies to some of his questions in the above remarks. I am satisfied that there is no discord between the Apostle and myself. As to Mr. Murphy and myself, I must leave the work of harmonising us to our kind friend "Theophilus."

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS AND DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Would you allow me to suggest that something should be done to watch over the interests of Dissenters in the various and now numerous schemes that are being prepared by the Endowed Schools Commissioners? As you are aware, there are numerous old endowments in the country which are being modernised. New trusts are being created, and new purposes of such trusts devised. In many of these cases Dissenters have a large interest, but very often, I am afraid, the new schemes are prepared and passed behind their backs, and with no knowledge, or at least no competent knowledge, on their part of what is being done. It strikes me that what is wanted is the formation of some special committee, whose duty it should be (1) to examine into all new schemes; (2) to compare those schemes with the original trusts, all of which may be found in the Charity Commission reports of the last forty or more years; and (3) to communicate with local persons, and, when needful, to take action. I should suggest that the Liberation Society might take this in hand; only it has its own work, and must be full of that work; besides which I am not sure that this comes legitimately within the sphere of its operations. The powers of the Dissenting Deputies may also be limited, but in former times that body used to protect the interests of Dissenters in such cases. I am afraid, however, that the Deputies have been so long in a semi-somnolent state, that it would take a good deal to arouse them. Then there is the Central Nonconformist Committee at Birmingham, and its work is mainly educational. Could it take this up, and if not, why not? I dare say it would reply that its hands, also, are full, and I dare say they are. Something, however, should be done, and I am confident that Dissenters in the country would be thankful for information, advice, and assistance.

Yours, &c.

WATCHMAN.

RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES AT RUGELEY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In Rugeley, some years ago, the Primitive Methodists formed a church, which of late has received strength by the building of a new chapel, and increased efforts and exertion on the part of the society generally. Since the erection of the chapel a Sabbath school has been formed, of which the Rev. R. M. Grier, vicar of Christ Church, and his assistant ministers, greatly disapproved, and have shown their opposition in every possible way they could; so much so, that the rev. gentleman himself some weeks ago went to the chapel-door, around which there were children awaiting to be admitted. He conversed with them, asking questions, what brought them there, &c., and enticed some away to his own school.

A short time ago we visited and missioned Etchin Hill, about a mile out of town, with a view to extend our borders, where some of our lay brethren have preached the Gospel, we trust with good results. On a recent Sunday, I myself, accompanied with others, went to hold the service at the usual time (five o'clock in the evening), and whilst trying to attract attention, by dealing out to the people simple, plain Gospel truths, we were interrupted by the passing by of two curates from the above-mentioned church, and a lady, who I understand to be sister to the afore-named vicar. With them they had two dogs. They (the persons) passed by, and entered a cottage a few yards from where I stood. The dogs stayed behind. Missing them, one of the gentlemen came out (a Mr. Fairbank), rudely whistled and called them, but to no purpose; he then caught and dragged them one by one through our small assembly, between the preacher and people, which certainly caused an interruption in our service. He then entered the cottage again, and in a few minutes all of them came out, when the lady (if we may allow her the name), stood and laughed in the preacher's face, which greatly betokened a want of religion and good manners.

I would ask, would it not have been more profitable for these rev. gentlemen to be in their closets with their Bibles, or in some other part of the town doing similar work to ours, with the same object in view—trying to alleviate the sufferings, and better the condition of their fellows, rather than taking walks with their dogs on Sunday and annoying others? I must say I wish them well, and earnestly trust that God, by His Spirit, may implant in their hearts the pure religion of the Bible, which is calculated to teach them better manners, as, generally, I find the former to be accompanied by the latter.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, you will find space for this, as we are not the only Dissenting community that have suffered in the town of Rugeley,

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
JAMES DAVIES, Primitive Methodist Minister,
Stafford, June 30, 1871.

SOCIETY FOR ORGANISING CHARITABLE RELIEF.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am deputed by the committee to request that you will kindly allow me to state through your columns that a branch of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief has been opened for the Strand district at 13, Beaufort Buildings.

The district extends over a large area lying between Buckingham Palace and the Temple, Long Acre and the Thames, and contains within its limits some of the richest, as well as some of the poorest, inhabitants of the metropolis.

The committee are anxious to be able to carry out their operations under the most favourable circumstances, and with this object appeal with confidence to the inhabitants of the district, in order to supply them with the necessary funds.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LIONEL ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.
Strand District Committee, 13, Beaufort-buildings,
Strand, W.C., June 27, 1871.

SCHOOL TREAT—MISSION HOUSE, TOTTENHAM SQUARE, KINGSLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—May I kindly ask your favour to insert an appeal on behalf of the poor children and their parents belonging to the day and Sunday-schools of the above mission? We were enabled last year to take them to the sea-side for one day, and we kindly solicit aid to enable us to do so again. Our school, like our mission, is not identified with any particular denomination, and has no funds but voluntary contributions. Donations will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Mission-house, Tottenham-square, Kingsland.

Yours very truly,
W. CHORLEY, Sec.

July 3, 1871.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS DIVISION.—Lord Devon and Grey, and the Bishops of Bangor, Carlisle, Exeter, Oxford, Ripon, and St. David's voted against the resolution carried in the House of Lords on Friday night, disapproving the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of Emanuel Hospital. The Bishop of Hereford was the only prelate who voted in the majority.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent examinations:—

D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

BRANCH IV.—CHEMISTRY.

William Augustus Tilden, Royal College of Chemistry and private study.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

BRANCH I.—CLASSICS.

Charles Sheldon, B.Sc., Owens College; Thomas Tyler, King's College (equal).

BRANCH II.—MATHEMATICS.

Sebastian Ford Sircom, Stonyhurst College.

BRANCH III.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

William Kirkus, LL.B., Lancashire Independent College; Hugh Williams, University and Bala Colleges; Frederic Wilkins Aveling, University and New Colleges; William Theophilus Davison, New Kingswood School and private study; Theophilus William Pinn, Spring Hill College; Philip Martineau Higginson, Manchester New and University Colleges; William Hargrave, private study.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Wednesday was the anniversary of the Queen's coronation, which took place in Westminster Abbey on the 28th of June, 1838.

Her Majesty held a grand review of the household troops in Bushey Park on Friday. The Queen was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duc de Nemours, and the Prince Imperial were also present. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was in command of the troops. A sham fight took place after the review, which passed off satisfactorily.

Her Majesty will visit Aldershot about the 12th inst., for the purpose of being present at a grand review of the troops under the command of Sir J. Hope Grant.

The Queen returned from Claremont to Windsor Castle on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning Her Majesty was at church. Canon Lightfoot was the preacher.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party at Chiswick on Thursday afternoon. There were 800 invitations. Three large and commodious marquees, besides smaller tents, were erected in the beautiful grounds, in which refreshments were served during the afternoon.

The Prince of Wales is expected in Dublin on the 31st July, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. The Princess of Wales is about going to Germany, and will be joined there by the Prince on the termination of his Irish visit, which will last one week.

On Monday afternoon the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

Prince Alfred's "little bill," on account of his Indian trip, has been made up and presented to the Secretary of State for India. The total sum expended on account of the visit was close upon 16,000*l*. This is exclusive of the reception charges at Calcutta, which were defrayed by Earl Mayo.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will shortly arrive in England on a visit to the Queen at Osborne. Previously they will spend some time in London, where they will be the guests of the German Ambassador and the Countess Bernstorff. It is expected they will arrive on the 6th at Prussia House.

The Grand Duke Wladimir of Russia left England on Thursday for Ems.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Charing-cross Terminus from Dover on Friday evening, and drove at once to Claridge's, where they will remain during their stay in England. They were accompanied by the Princess de Joinville, and received by several members of the Orleans family. They have since been busy sight-seeing, and paying family visits.

The Crown Prince of Sweden is expected in London on the 12th, and will take up his quarters at the Swedish Legation.

The Duc de Nemours, the Duc d'Alençon, Princess Marguerite, and Princess Blanche of Orleans visited the Queen at Windsor on Friday, and remained to luncheon.

It is said that the Empress Eugenie is in treaty for the sale of her diamonds, which are valued at 320,000*l*.

A very decided improvement in the health of Mr. Childers is reported. The right hon. gentleman is now at Borneo, in the north of Italy.

On Wednesday the Speaker of the House of Commons gave a dinner to the committee and writers engaged in the Speaker's Commentary.

Mr. Tennyson has accepted an invitation to attend the banquet in Edinburgh on the occasion of the Scott centenary.

The sale of the Earl of Derby's estates in Tipperary is reported. The price realised is set down at 150,000*l*.

Mr. Grote, a few days before his decease, added a codicil to his will, bequeathing his valuable library to the London University.

Mr. W. H. Gregory has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, in succession to Sir Hercules Robinson.

There are 189 amendments for consideration in committee on the Ballot Bill.

The *Times* reports the following changes and appointments in the diplomatic service:—"Lord Bloomfield will retire from the Embassy at Vienna and will be replaced by Sir A. Buchanan. Lord Augustus Loftus will succeed Sir A. Buchanan at St. Petersburg, and Mr. Odo Russell, who fulfilled with so much distinction the functions with which he was entrusted when accredited to Prince Bismarck at Versailles, will be appointed Ambassador in Berlin. Mr. Morier will be promoted from Darmstadt to Stuttgart, and Lord Tenterden will replace Mr. Odo Russell at the Foreign Office.

Lord Belper has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. George Grote as President of the London University College.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The review at the Longchamps racecourse on Thursday was a great success. The weather was fine, and more than 100,000 troops were on the ground. The Grand Stand was tastefully fitted up. One portion was set apart for the Deputies, who attended in large numbers; another for the Diplomatic Body, who were all present. At two o'clock the march-past commenced. MacMahon headed the army, attended by a splendid staff. Saluting Thiers, he wheeled round and took up a position opposite the centre stand, when five corps marched past, besides cavalry, each corps containing three divisions, composed of two brigades of infantry and six batteries of artillery. As each commander of a corps arrived opposite the Grand Stand he saluted the Assembly and M. Thiers, and then took up a position in front, facing the stand, until the whole corps had gone by. Each corps took about three-quarters of an hour to pass. They obeyed orders to the letter; not a word was heard from any one of them. The spectators, on the contrary, cheered the soldiers lustily. There were scarcely any bands; most of the troops went by to the sound of the drum and bugle. The cavalry were much cheered, particularly the corps of General Gallifet. When the review was over Marshal MacMahon received an enthusiastic reception. So did M. Thiers and the Assembly. Cries were heard from hundreds of thousands of "Vive la France!" "Vive Thiers!" "Vive l'Ordre!" "Vive la Ligne!" "Vive l'Assemblée!" "Vive MacMahon!" and "Vive l'Armée!" The review was not completely over until six o'clock.

The supplementary elections took place on Sunday, and proved very favourable to the Government. A Versailles telegram of Monday's date says:—"Out of 123 the results of 110 are known. Eighty-two Republicans of various shades are returned. The result in Paris is not yet known, but fourteen or fifteen of those returned will be moderate Republicans. The Bonapartists and Legitimists are beaten in most places. In their stronghold, Charente Inférieure, Rouher got less than 20,000 votes, against Colonel D'Enfer, the hero of Belfort, and an advanced Republican, who had 33,733. At Bordeaux four Bonapartists presented themselves—Rouher, Jerome David, Dreolle, and Bouviere. The highest number of votes they obtained was under 26,000, and the lowest number gained by the four Republicans elected was 65,682. In Seine et Oise the Liberal Democratic list triumphed, five Moderate Republicans being elected by a vast majority. Of the Legitimists seven or eight have been elected. Gambetta is elected at Marseilles and Draguignan, and will probably be so in Paris. Laurier is elected in Var and the Bouches du Rhône. The probable total results are as follow:—100 Republicans, of whom twenty are more advanced than the Government; seven or eight Legitimists, and ten or twelve Bonapartists. The elections may be considered fairly to represent the true state of feeling in the country.

A Paris telegram of yesterday's date says:—"The Union has elected sixteen of its candidates. The Radical and Republican Union returned only two; Wolowski heads the poll. Victor Hugo is not elected, and comes in almost nowhere. Floquet, Lockroy, Ranc, and Asseline are not elected. The final result of 160 polling places gives the following names at the head of the poll:—Wolowski, with 59,000 votes; André, with 55,000 votes; Corbon, with 40,000 votes; Flavigny, with 39,000 votes; Gambetta, with 38,000 votes; Freppel, with 36,000 votes; Scheurer-Kestner, with 36,000." Another telegram says:—"The failure of the Imperialist party in the Departments has caused no surprise, but that of the Legitimists has produced a lively sensation. It is feared that the Assembly will be more divided than ever, and that it will be impossible to form a sufficiently compact majority to determine the balance of parties in favour of either one side or the other. The Count de Paris has been to Paris, but has now returned to Versailles.

The committee on the Budget will shortly present its report on those new taxes which meet with no opposition. The report on the taxes on textile fabrics will be reserved for another report, which will not be ready before a month or two. A committee has been appointed to receive evidence in France as well as in England on the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce. Several members of this committee will be sent to England.

The French loan has been covered twice over. The total amount of applications is four milliards 325 millions, of which 3,500,000,000 is for France. In stating this result in the National Assembly,

M. Pouyer-Quertier said:—"This state of things will enable us to fulfil our engagements towards Germany and hasten the deliverance of the country. We shall not wait for the dates fixed for paying the instalments of the indemnity."

The reception held by M. Thiers at Versailles, at which the Orleanist Princes were present, having excited some attention, it is announced that no political importance attaches to the fact.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says it was much remarked at M. Thiers's *soirée* on Friday night that he received M. Louis Blanc with extreme cordiality. After talking with him for some time when he arrived, he went all across the drawing-rooms to speak to him again, and said he must introduce him to Madame Thiers. The writer thinks that the presence of members of the extreme Left in M. Thiers's house is a considerable event, and one which well tallies with the important speech of Gambetta at Bordeaux, in which he disclaims systematic opposition to the head of a Government which is *de facto* Republican.

A league for the maintenance of free trade has been established at Versailles, under the presidency of M. Donsay, a Deputy of the Seine. M. Flottard, Deputy of the Rhône, acts as secretary. The league demands that the Government should not modify the treaties of commerce unless with the assent of the National Assembly.

Sixty thousand masons are now repairing the damages done in Paris during the rule of the Commune. The health of Paris has been much improved by the cleansing and disinfection of the sewers by phenic acid and chloride of lime.

M. Rochefort is considered hopelessly ill, and has been removed to a military hospital.

A letter from Paris says:—

Some of the moderate papers profess to be greatly alarmed with regard to the Roman policy of the Government. The Cabinet as yet has given no satisfactory explanation of the enrolment made by Charette, and is clearly on bad terms with the Italian Government. However, our foreign Minister, though much pressed by the clerical party on the subject, is said to have resisted the demand that M. de Choiseul, French Minister at Florence, should be temporarily withdrawn, and a simple secretary of legation sent to Rome. The clergy are actively using all their interest to induce the Assembly to declare in favour of the re-establishment of the temporal power, but they are not joined by the majority of the lay Catholics. M. Lemerrier, for example, who comes forward for the Charente-Inférieure, rejects the absurd proposal of disturbing friendly relations with a nation of 25,000,000 souls firmly attached to its unity and determined to defend it; and M. Lemerrier is an ardent Catholic.

ITALY.

THE KING OF ITALY AT ROME.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived at Naples on Thursday. The inhabitants gave him a most enthusiastic reception. Flowers were strewn along the route, the cheering was immense, and all the houses were hung with flags. On Sunday, about noon, His Majesty reached Rome, accompanied by the Ministers of Agriculture and War and the Mayor of Naples. His Majesty was received at the station by the Premier, Signor Lanza, and other members of the Cabinet, the Mayors of Rome and the principal Italian towns. He got into his carriage with Lanza; Pallavicini, Prince Humbert, and the other Ministers, followed in separate carriages. Escorted by mounted National Guards and Cuirassiers, the *cortège* passed through the principal streets of the city to the Quirinal. The National Guards and the garrison were drawn up along the line of route. The houses were decorated with flags hung out from every available place, and a perfect shower of flowers fell upon Victor Emmanuel from all the windows. The enthusiasm was simply indescribable. When the King arrived at the Quirinal, he found the square crowded with deputations; deputations from working men's associations, from schools, from the academies, &c., all with their distinctive flags and bands of music. Shouts of "*Viva il Re Galantuomo!*" were incessantly raised.

In the evening the King gave a banquet at the Palace. More than a hundred persons, including the Foreign Ministers, were present. Afterwards the King went to the Apollo Theatre, and met with a splendid reception. The city was brilliantly illuminated; not, as in other days, "by order," but spontaneously by the inhabitants themselves. The streets were filled with people, who incessantly called upon the bands to play the Royal March, which was enthusiastically cheered. The Government has received the congratulations of many Italian towns and societies, and of eminent personages.

The representatives of Germany, Russia, Austria, England, Bavaria, Turkey, Holland, Spain, the United States, Brazil, Switzerland, and other nations have already arrived in Rome.

In the Belgian Senate on Monday, Baron d'Anethan stated that the Belgian Minister had been instructed to follow the King wherever he might go to establish his capital. Belgium would now have two legations at Rome, one to the King and one to the Pope.

A letter from Rome, of June 23rd, describes the despondency of the Pope in expectation of Victor Emanuel's entrance:—

The Pope refuses to go, declaring that he is too old to seek a new home, and must remain where he is. To a deputation of Italians that waited on him he said, "We have nothing to hope from the men who abandon us between the arms of our Lord's cross. They may see already precursive signs of coming misery, and there will be a miracle that shall strike the world with astonishment." Cardinal Antonelli recently used this

language to a prelate of the Court:—"Be assured there is no hope for us. Not one Power has protested against the guarantees, and it appears certain that Italy and Germany have contracted an alliance." England, Austria, Germany, Russia, and even France find, on examination, there is no ground for cavilling at the guarantees which secure the Church perfect independence, and simply abolish her territorial sovereignty. One Catholic Power has intimated that the concessions are so liberal as to be a danger to Catholic harmony. The sentiments of the secondary Powers are not yet known, as it was thought politic, in the first instance, to communicate the guarantees officially to the great Powers alone, and they were only sent to those of a secondary order by post. But an appeal is now to be made to the secondary States. On Monday the Holy Father gave audience to Count d'Harcourt, and was presented by the ambassador with a letter from M. Thiers, who is reported to say that France is unable at present to oppose the guarantees, but that the question shall be brought forward after the elections of July.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Emperor of Germany will, it is said, arrive at Ostend at the beginning of August. His Majesty will stay for a month.

According to the *Liberté*, more than 200 women were arrested during Monday night in the quarters of Breda and Montmartre.

A Constantinople telegram addressed to the *Eastern Budget* says that the Porte has given permission for the passage through the Dardanelles of some Russian war vessels purchased in America.

CAPTIVE THROUGH HUNGER.—A wretched-looking object, exhausted with hunger and fatigue, was seen to emerge on Wednesday from the catacombs near the Hotel de Cluny, and to surrender himself to justice. He had been wandering about the subterranean passages ever since May 24, had several times escaped the notice of the police, and after seeing his companions captured one after the other, had watched the dying agonies of the few that remained in the vaults, and at last was forced by hunger to yield.

THE WORK OF THE COMMUNE.—The number of cases of mental alienation produced by the excesses of the Commune amounts, according to official report, to more than 500. The victims are for the most part mothers, wives, sisters, or intended brides, who saw the objects of their affection violently torn from them, either on a suspicion of reaction or on a charge of non-compliance with the military law. Very few of the latter category have returned, for the Federal chiefs always took care to place them at the points most exposed to danger.—*Galvani*.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO COREA has resulted in serious fighting, in which the Americans have gained a great victory. News to the 23rd ult, has been received at Washington from Commander Rogers, who reports that five Korean forts have been stormed, the garrisons of which numbered 11,000 men. 481 cannon were captured, and 243 Koreans killed. Commander Rogers lost three men killed and several wounded. A telegram from Mr. Markham, Her Majesty's Acting-Consul at Shanghai, dated the 28th of June, says that the Koreans made a desperate defence, and that 500 of them were killed.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC QUESTION AT CHICAGO.—A great agitation is going on in Chicago about the Sunday closing of public-houses. The Common Council lately repealed the law against Sunday opening, but such an outcry was raised that the Council made haste to re-enact the law, which they did by a majority of 20 to 13. Then, however, the indignation of the Germans, who are very numerous in Chicago, was aroused. This class of citizens refuses to be deprived of its beer on Sundays in deference to what it deems an antiquated superstition. It appears from the papers just received that the good people of the city are in no little difficulty how to manage matters so as not to alienate "the German vote," which seems to be a matter of as much importance in the metropolis of the West as the Irish vote in New York.

THE JUGGERNATH FESTIVAL.—A Calcutta letter in the *Times* says, "We are in the midst of the Festival of the Bathing of Juggernath; his great day—the *Rath Jatra*, or the journey of the car—will be on the 20th. Fancy a line of road about two miles long, lined from end to end with sellers of fruits, sweetmeats, baskets, fans, and all manner of native productions, the fans made from the ordinary palm leaf, and selling at a little less than a halfpenny each. From 10,000 to 15,000 people—the vast majority women—were on the road trying to get as near as possible to where the god was bathing. It is in such a scene as this that one is brought face to face with the masses of the people. The bathing was at noon to-day. To-night I suppose there will be doings of a less pleasant kind on the way home; just such scenes as belong to an English country fair, and perhaps not much worse, save in the immensely larger number of people, who take the wildest licence for one day. The only intellectual feature in the scene consisted of a few quiet little addresses by a Baptist minister belonging to a neighbouring college, and several native assistants of his. He evidently was not intruding anything on any one, but crowds being brought within his reach, he was telling them, I have no doubt, that Juggernath was no god at all, and that there was One Supreme and Unseen Ruler of Men."

EFFECTS OF CONQUEST ON THE CONQUEROR.—The following is a description in the *Volkzeitung* of the effect of the late war on German industry:—"The war has not only interrupted work, but has destroyed thousands of places of work. The four

million thalers which are to be spent for the assistance of those who have suffered loss are as a drop on a hot stone, which, hissing, drops on to it and in an instant disappears in smoke. Thousands of men of the Landwehr and Reserve return to their homes crowned with victory and covered with wreaths, but they find their dwellings destitute, their wives in want, their children neglected, their workshops destroyed, their customers dispersed, their credit shaken, and the want of their manufacture lessened. Their rent is still due, which has accumulated for a year. New tools have to be bought, which their wives in time of distress have either pawned or sold. Materials have to be laid in stock to enable them, in case of an order being given, to begin work. Repairs and clothes are necessary. The bakers, butchers, and retailers have got to be paid. If work is not begun at once the cry of distress will soon be distinctly heard as the echo of rejoicing.

All our small trades are founded on the credit allowed them by the great dealers. They never pay ready money but by a bill of exchange, which delays the payment until their goods are sold. The diminished supplies of the war year have increased the small bills to enormous sums. As long as the owners of the business were in the field the bills were prolonged. When they return home the bills have to be taken up if they wish to begin work again, and their distress becomes greater as they are obliged to begin again with renewed vigour." The same journal very properly points out that the French indemnity will not compensate the private losses of Germany. "The payment of it will impoverish the customers of Germany, and German industry will gain nothing directly, because the money will be largely used in replacing munitions of war, and otherwise assisting warlike operations. The German triumph is thus far from unalloyed, and as France has suffered far more, it would be difficult indeed to measure the net suffering of the two belligerents."

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE PACIFIC.

Some recent evidence as to the actual state of affairs in the islands from which natives are exported either to Queensland or to Fiji, is contained in the report of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The most important of the documents published in this report is a letter from the Rev. John G. Paton, of Aniwa, New Hebrides, dated 19th December, 1870. Mr. Paton has the advantage of speaking as an eye-witness, for the occurrence, which he describes took place while he was making a tour in the missionary ship the *Dayspring*. He says:—

The Wild Duck came first to anchor near by us in Fille Harbour, Faté, on the 6th December, 1870. When our ship's boat went alongside the Wild Duck, three Santo lads instantly leapt from the deck into the boat, and implored to be set at liberty, as they did not want to go away in the vessel, but the captain of the Wild Duck had them dragged into his vessel again with great difficulty. One of these lads had been Mr. Goodwill's servant, so I accompanied him on board to inquire why his lads were being taken away against their wills. The captain refused to let them go, as he said they came voluntarily on board his vessel, and claimed them as his. There were about thirty natives on board, nearly all boys. The stoutest of the men were in irons under the hatch, as he said they had been resisting, and dangerous among his men. He said also, "The friends of the most of them had been paid for them, and all were satisfied; some got blankets, others knives, and one got an axe." About ten o'clock that evening one of the Santo lads, Mr. Goodwill's servant, leapt overboard, they levelled a musket at him, threatening to shoot him, but he swam on and got on shore, took a Faté canoe and got on board our vessel unobserved, and implored us all to protect him; soon after he stowed himself away till we were again out at sea—if they had come for him we had agreed to let them take him, but they did not.

Another incident of the voyage of the *Dayspring* is thus described:—

When leaving Pago on the 6th December, after conducting a service and baptizing an adult and two children, we saw a boat with a white man in it, and a crowd of very excited natives around it. Dr. Geddie, Mr. Goodwill, and I, hastened to the spot, and were just in time to save the white man's life. They had taken the boat, and a native had his musket aimed at him; Mr. Goodwill shook his head at, and awed, the native, till I got beside the white man, and pled with them not to hurt him. Dr. Geddie called out, "We will take him off to his ship, if you will let him go and not hurt him"; and to this they agreed. As they were too much excited to be reasoned with, we got the white man between us, hastened to our boat, and got off safely. On the voyage north Captain Morgan got a Faté chief induced to go with him for the voyage to assist in getting natives, and being a powerful man, he was sent on shore in the boat at Api in quest of natives. The Api natives quarrelled with them, and at three different places discharged arrows at the boat, when a poisoned arrow pierced the Faté chief's breast, from which, after suffering much, he died in convulsions just as the vessel came to anchor. On seeing the boat come to shore with the dead body of their chief, the natives burned with a desire to revenge his death. Hence the danger to the man's life in the boat. The Faté natives who had taken possession of the boat and the dead body said they would give up the boat on receiving 20*l.* as payment for their loss. On our boat going alongside the *La Maria*, Captain Morgan was in a great rage, and, among other unadvised things, he said, "I will arm twenty men with loaded muskets, and go on shore and shoot every man in their village if they don't give up my boat." And as he began to insult us with his abuse, I cautioned him, that as we had saved the life of one of his men, I hoped he would not place the lives of the others in danger, as the natives on shore would be well prepared for such an attack; but if,

through Christian natives, he dealt prudently with them, I had no doubt they might be led to give up his boat; and thus some compromise had been made, as he sailed with his boat next morning. His vessel was thirty-one tons, and he had forty-seven, some said between fifty and sixty, male and female natives crowded together on board. Captain Winship said a native told him Captain Morgan got some of the females off to see the ship, and kept them on board. It was painful to see the grief and hear the weeping and wailing of the natives over their dead chief, who had left them a short time before in health and strength.

Again, Mr. Paton writes:—

On her last trip, as the Dayspring lay one night at anchor in Havannah Harbour, Faté, five of those vessels, with natives, were anchored near by. Those on board had been drinking and quarrelling, and during the night kept up a constant discharge of musketry at each other, probably to intimidate their natives from leaping overboard to get away. One captain fled from his own ship to the Dayspring, for advice and protection, saying there was mutiny on board his ship. On Aniwa, lately, two vessels called, and did all they could to get natives away. They offered a musket for every two boys got on the island. One boat's crew tried to seize two boys by force, but the native seized their arms and defended the boys, and the boat had to make off hurriedly. A boat of the other tried to get away with a number of young men while giving them tobacco, but their friends observing made a rush on the boat, when the lads all leapt out, and it also got away safely.

Lest it should be supposed that the natives who, at the expiration of their period of service, are returned to their own islands, have benefited by their removal to the colony, we subjoin the following extract from a letter written by the Rev. Joseph Copeland, of Fortuna, New Hebrides, dated 5th of December, 1870:—

In regard to those who have been brought back, I may state that they are not favourable to Christianity, and that any civilisation they may have learned must have perished in the middle passage. They are just what I expected to find them—heathens in appearance and in heart, with the addition of any amount of self-importance. They go about naked and painted, carrying a musket wherever and whenever you see them. Till their return we had no shooting on Sabbath. When I spoke to some of them about this innovation, they said that white men shot on Sabbath in Queensland. They lived in the bush, and when they came back they said that everybody had left the worship—that there was no worship in Australia. The results of the traffic, so far as this island is concerned, are in no way beneficial, but the very reverse to the natives. It disorganises society by taking away the strong and leaving the weak. Wives and children are left without their natural protectors. Those who carry them away might as well take as many timbers out of their vessels, and then pronounce them as good as before. The articles they bring back are of very little use to them. They are chiefly beads, tobacco, muskets, and ammunition. The bulk of their wages is laid out on the two last-mentioned articles, and of what real use are they here! The most of the birds are in no way useful. Besides, muskets are not an article for savages. They do not know how to take care of them, and the consequence is that in a short time, from rust and carelessly handling the weapon, it becomes useless. A light crowbar to dig their plantations would be of more real use than a score of muskets. The French on New Caledonia, I may mention, do not give muskets. This traffic impoverishes the natives. In what does native wealth and greatest consist? In abundance of food. These natives who are taken away, what have they of true island wealth when they return? Their houses, canoes, and fences are rotten; their plantations have become a dense bush, and of all kinds of cultivated food they have none. It will take them two, if not three years, before they can raise a sufficient supply of food. They find no food ripe, and they must beg or buy the seed, and live on their neighbours till it comes to maturity. As they cannot starve, they purchase food so far as their foreign articles will go, and in about two months after their return these articles are exhausted. By that time they have nothing more than a native who has never been away, and then they are without food. No wonder that those who have gone once, go again. Labour is irksome, the prospect of food distant, and island life very tame; so they go off again, to return, it may be, for a short time. Instead of teaching the natives industrial habits, it unsettles them, and causes them to lead a wandering and useless life.

These remarks apply to natives who have gone voluntarily to Queensland. How much more applicable must they be to the victims of the kidnapping so graphically described by Mr. Paton and also by Captain Palmer, of H.M.S. Rosario.

The Rev. John Inglis, in a pamphlet entitled, "The Slave Trade in the New Hebrides," shows that two years before the traffic was characterised by exactly the same outrages as those which disgraced it last year:—

When we came to the south side of Tanna, I asked our Anetym teachers if many of the natives had been taken away from that district. "Many," they said, "Why, they are all away; all the young men are away—there is not one left." This, of course, was an exaggeration—their usual way of putting a matter strongly. But it indicated clearly that a great number of the young and strongest of their men had been taken away; and we know that the same thing has been going on round the whole of Tanna. When we came to Port Resolution, we found two white men living there. They had been previously living on the north end of Tanna; but a party from Brisbane, well known in the trade, had come and taken away two sons of the chief, at which the father was so angry, that he drove away the two men, and they had to break up their establishment and leave the place. When he came to Eromango we saw a small vessel in the distance, creeping along the coast, and sending in her boat here and there; but she did not come near the mission station. We subsequently learned that she had got about twenty natives on the one side of Eromango. She got two in one day, four in another, three in another, and so on, but all under false pretences. She had on board a white man,

well known among these islands; he told them that this was Captain H.'s vessel—a captain well known about Eromango, many of the natives having gone in his vessel to Santo, and the neighbouring islands, and had always been brought back at the time specified—generally the end of the season. When they heard this they went unsuspiciously aboard; but when once on board they were kept there.

We find that the salient features of this illicit traffic are always the same, and therefore it is unnecessary to repeat the details which Captain Palmer has furnished in his despatches and also in his recent work; but we may quote the concluding passage of his final despatch to Commodore Lambert, because it expresses in clear and striking language the conclusion to which he was brought by a close observation of the working of the system:—

Although your orders to me are simply to collect evidence, I should deem my duty unfulfilled if I failed to state my opinion that the traffic in natives as at present carried on is in no way removed from a regular slave-trade, and consequently cannot fail to be productive of the very worst results to the natives themselves, as well as to those who have devoted their lives to the task of bringing them under the influence of civilisation, and by the Divine blessing to Christianity. Many hopeful young men have been seduced or torn away from their homes, who were under the beneficial influence of the missionaries; husbands have been taken from their wives, and daughters from parents; many have been brutally treated, and some murdered in cold blood, by men calling themselves Englishmen and professing Christianity. Moreover, these pirates and slave-traders have openly said that the demand for cheap labour is so great in Queensland and Fiji, that they must and will have the natives; and they do not care for men-of-war, but will, if necessary, put on fast steamers. In conclusion, I much regret having been unable to lay hold of any of these ruffians who are disgracing our name and flag, but unfortunately I did not see a vessel of any description to overhail during my cruise.

In a letter which the Aborigines Protection Society addressed to Mr. Monsell in January last evidence is given of the laxity with which the trade is regulated in Queensland. After enumerating a number of facts (which are summed up in the following extracts) the committee of the society says:—

We have shown, on the authority of Mr. William Brookes (a justice of the peace), that there was no proper agent on board the *Lyttona*; that she brought no certificate from "a consul, missionary, or other known person"; and that notwithstanding the emigrant agent allowed the so-called immigrants to land and to be drafted to Mr. Raff's plantation. We are also credibly informed that at Brisbane there is no interpreter qualified to examine these unfortunate people on landing; that in short the weak are at the mercy of the strong. We have also shown that in the case of the *Spunkie* another condition which you laid down as essential was not complied with; for out of a cargo of 127 immigrants only two were women. These facts, as well as others from the islands, satisfy us that the trade in Polynesians requires to be very firmly dealt with by Her Majesty's Government. It is true that Queensland enjoys representative institutions, and we have no desire to interfere with the control of her local affairs. But this is a matter which affects the reputation of the empire, and we cannot get rid of our responsibility by attempting to place it on the back of a small colonial House of Assembly. In conclusion, we cannot believe that either yourself or the distinguished statesman who presides over the Colonial Office will permit the slave-trade to ravage the Pacific or a British colony to be converted into a slaveholding State.

Since the above was written the Government of Queensland has ordered official agents to accompany each vessel engaged in the trade, and has instructed them to prevent abuses; but no provision is made for exacting an approximate equalisation of the sexes; while it remains to be seen whether the species of Government supervision now instituted is sufficient to put a stop to the gross deception which has been often practised, even when actual violence has not been used. No such regulations, however, operate in the case of Fiji, which, according to Mr. Copeland, is now "the great mart" for the natives who are procured in the New Hebrides.

In a paper lately read before the Royal Colonial Institute (which led to an angry ebullition of feeling on the part of the Queenslanders who were present), Mr. F. W. Chesson, Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, strongly advocated the establishment of a British protectorate at Fiji, or the annexation of the group, with the consent of the natives, to New South Wales. That public opinion at Sydney approves of this policy will be seen from the following resolutions which were adopted at a meeting in that important town on the 13th of April last:—

1st. That the Fiji Islands have, within the last few years, become a peculiarly interesting field for commercial speculation, as well as for agricultural settlement, to the Australian colonies generally, but especially to the city of Sydney as the head-quarters of the trade. The white population, which consists almost exclusively of British subjects, including a small number of Germans and Americans, being now rapidly increasing, and already number upwards of 2,000 souls, while the native population is variously estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand.

2nd. That the political condition and prospects of these islands are at present exceedingly unsatisfactory, and a source of much anxiety to the well-wishers and promoters of Christian civilisation in the Pacific Ocean, there being no provision for the administration of justice either among the white population or between them and the native chiefs; while Her Majesty's Government have positively declined to proclaim the Fijian Islands a British colony, notwithstanding the earnest desire of their principal inhabitants, and consequently they are liable at any moment, especially in the event of any disturbance or civil war among the natives, or among the natives and themselves, to be annexed by any other mari-

time Power other than Great Britain—a consummation which it is believed would be detrimental in a very high degree to British interests throughout the Pacific Ocean, and especially to these colonies. That under such circumstances, it is the opinion of this meeting that the interests of the native inhabitants of Fiji, as well as the European settlers, and the people of this and other Australian colonies, would be promoted if the Government of New South Wales were to obtain from the Imperial Government permission to take possession, in the name of Great Britain, of the Fiji Islands, or such portions of them as the native authorities would willingly cede; the Government of this colony (acting, if possible, in conjunction with the other colonies of the Australian group) undertaking, in the event of such sanction being obtained, to bear the Imperial Government harmless in respect to all expenses incurred in connection with the civil establishment of a British protectorate in Fiji, administered by officers appointed by the Government of this colony, conjointly, if thought desirable, with such other colonies of the Australian group as were willing to take the responsibility and bear a share of the expense. That the following gentlemen—Dr. Lang, Messrs. G. R. Dibbs, Burne, R. Campbell, Alderman Woods, and the mover—be a committee to draw up a petition to His Excellency the Governor and both Houses of Parliament, embodying the foregoing resolutions, to be signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting.

Before the close of the session the subject will be brought before Parliament by Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., who was the prime mover in the debate which took place two years ago.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 5, 1871.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

From the return of the Paris elections which have come to hand, it appears that sixteen of the candidates recommended by the Press Union have been returned. The success of Gambetta is considered remarkable. Neither of the committees adopted him; not a single newspaper, except the *Vérité*, supported his cause; and he arrived so late in Paris that he had no time to address a meeting of the electors. He has nevertheless received upwards of ninety thousand votes, and occupies a good position on the list of those returned.

In the country districts the Royalists, the Clericals, and the Imperialists have been almost everywhere defeated. Of the last-named, indeed, it would seem that only three have been returned. These are M. Magne, formerly Minister of Finance under the Empire; Baron de Janzé, who was a member of the *tiers parti* in the late Assembly; and M. de Soubeyran, manager of the *Crédit Foncier*. M. de Rouher was defeated both at Rochelle and Bordeaux, and Baron Jérôme David, the ultra-Imperialist, was also defeated at Bordeaux.

There has been a grand review of the National Guards in Rome by King Victor Emmanuel. His Majesty was enthusiastically cheered by the people. The British Ambassador has arrived in Rome.

Yesterday, the ex-Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial paid a visit to Woolwich Arsenal.

The Conservative members who voted in favour of the third reading of the Army Bill were Colonel Napier Sturt and Colonel Vandeleur. Seven Liberals voted against it, viz., Mr. Akroyd, Colonel Anson, Lord Bury, Colonel Kingscote, Sir William Russell, Mr. C. Seely (Nottingham), and Mr. Christopher Talbot. The number of members who paired was fifty-two.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The grain trade to-day was characterised by much quietness, and prices had a downward tendency. The arrival of English wheat were short, but from abroad they were liberal. Transactions in all qualities were restricted, and prices in most instances were easier. Barley changed hands slowly, at barely previous quotations. Malt was dull, but not quotably lower. There were large supplies of oats, which met with a quiet sale at drooping prices. Beans were inactive at Monday's reduction. Peas were in limited request at former rates. Flour ruled quiet at prices generally easier.

ARRESTS UNDER THE COERCION BILL.—A large number of police left Athlone on Monday night, and marched to a place called Ballymahon, where having surrounded the house of a farmer named Coffey, some of them entered, and under the powers of the Westmeath Coercion Bill, arrested Coffey's two sons for complicity in the murder of a person named Waters.

COUNTY CLAIMS.—We beg to remind friends that the time to make county claims is come. Freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders must, as heretofore, send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July. The qualifications are as follows, viz.:—Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of 5l., unless the owner be in actual occupation, or unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 31; by descent, &c., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of five pounds or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of five pounds or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be fifty pounds. Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 31; by descent, &c., no time is required.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Theophilus."—It would be inexpedient to extend this discussion, although, of course, our columns are open to any further reply should Mr. John think fit to send one.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1871.

SUMMARY.

M. THIERS is the favourite of fortune. In a single week the great loan of eighty millions sterling has been subscribed twice over by the small capitalists of France, revealing an unexpected wealth of resources in that "impoverished" country; a grand review of 100,000 troops has been held outside Paris, in which the Chief of the Executive figured as the chief and only applauded personage; and now the elections of Sunday last have given that statesman a new lease of power. In the capital the candidates recommended by the Press Union—moderate Republicans—were in the main successful; in the departments the Legitimist and clerical candidates everywhere failed, the Bonapartists being alike defeated. Apart from the twenty-one seats for Paris, which will be filled by sixteen moderate Republicans and five Radicals, the country electors have returned to the National Assembly seventy-five followers of M. Thiers, and twenty-five members of the Left. The Monarchists are greatly discouraged by a result which defeats their hopes; and the clericals will have to finally abandon all prospect of French intervention to restore the temporal power of the Pope. M. Thiers has obtained something more than a national vote of confidence. He will be backed up in all his Liberal measures by an increasing phalanx of determined Republicans under the leadership of M. Gambetta, who has suddenly reappeared on the political stage, and been returned triumphantly for Paris, though he made not a single speech, nor was recommended by any committee. The Paris Liberal papers, with some reason, regard the votes given in the rural districts, where the reaction was believed to be complete, as the permanent foundation of the Republic. M. Thiers will perforce be obliged to lean upon the Left for support in opposition to the Monarchists, and it is probable that M. Gambetta, who heartily accepts the *status quo*, will, to no small extent, mould or modify the policy of the Chief of the Executive.

While France has been virtually deciding at these elections to leave the Italians and the Papacy to settle their differences by themselves, Victor Emmanuel has made a triumphant entry into Rome, and has been received by the population with indescribable enthusiasm. Pius IX., who held out to his friends the prospect of a miracle in his favour which would astonish the world, having been disappointed in his hope of supernatural interposition, has resolved to remain at the Vatican, being too old, he says, to seek a new home, and he must have listened with gloomy sadness to the joyous shouts of the Romans in welcoming their excommunicated Sovereign. Rome is now *de facto* the capital of Italy. Nearly all the foreign ministers have removed thither, and we are told that even the French Government cannot discover in the guarantees offered by the Italian Parliament any restraint upon the freedom and independence of the Papacy, or any excuse for even a diplomatic protest.

The scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for a new appropriation of the

resources of Emanuel Hospital has fallen through. It was condemned by a vote of the House of Lords on Friday last, and Her Majesty has promised to withhold her assent to the plan. Though we cannot sympathise with all the grounds on which Lord Salisbury attacked the scheme, his objection to the centralising policy of the commissioners, instead of allowing room for the play of local zeal, appears to us a sound one. In this case the trusteeship of the Court of Aldermen was extinguished, and their rights handed over to an irresponsible body, composed of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and a number of self-elected governors. On this plan all the endowed schools in the country would soon once again fall under Church influence, and the Endowed Schools Act, as well as the Education Act, become a lever for reimposing clerical ascendancy. The commissioners have received a wholesome check at the hands of Conservative statesmen which will have an important influence in the preparation of their schemes, and make them think more seriously of the necessity of introducing the representative element in future school trusts. A correspondent elsewhere throws out the timely suggestion that an efficient committee should be appointed to protect the rights of Dissenters in respect to the proper application of these endowments.

On Thursday the Commons went into committee on the Ballot Bill after a long and animated debate, in which Mr. Osborne, in a speech both lively and weighty, and the leaders on either side, took part. A number of the Opposition members tried hard to obtain a further adjournment, but Mr. Disraeli quietly put them down, and a majority of ninety-four affirmed the principle of the measure. The obstructionists were, however, only put down for a time. At the day sitting yesterday, they insisted on discussing anew the principle of the bill, and Mr. J. Fielden, Lord John Manners, and Lord C. Hamilton, having thus consumed several hours, the remainder of the time before the adjournment was occupied with a sharp altercation on the waste of the session—Mr. Gladstone hinting that if such tactics were persevered in it would be necessary either for the House to renounce its power of doing work or to revise its rules; and Mr. Disraeli retorting that the Premier would go on better if he did not so often resort to terrorism in his management—a very ingenious, if not fair, mode of turning the tables on an opponent. The fault of all this laborious trifling with legislation lies with Parliament itself. As the *Daily News* pithily remarks, "Probably a majority on both sides of the House would rather flounder on in a chaos of respectable antiquity than be helped out of it by an effort of their own will and common sense. Rather than borrow a hint from transatlantic or continental practice, they would consume any number of sessions in heaping up bills from February to Easter, and making a funeral pile of them in July, and calling this amusement legislation."

Last night Mr. Fawcett, not without some opposition from the Irish Catholic members, obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish all religious tests in the University of Dublin, and to alter the composition of the governing body so as to give the Roman Catholics a fair and immediate representation. The University authorities cordially approve of the measure, but the Government, while consenting to its introduction, declined, through Mr. Gladstone, to commit themselves to the details of a bill which cannot of course be proceeded with this session. It may be noted that Mr. Heron's suggestion to establish a Catholic University with a large endowment met with little favour. The question will keep, and there is but one practical mode of settling it, viz., that which Mr. Fawcett has foreshadowed.

The revenue returns for the last quarter show an augmentation of 527,189*l.*, owing chiefly to an increase of nearly a million in the miscellaneous receipts, which have been swollen by the repayment of the unexpended balances of the credits issued on account of the Abyssinian expedition. There is an improvement in the Excise revenue to the amount of 196,000*l.*, which shows that the purchasing power of the people is not impaired, and an increase in stamps to the extent of 115,000*l.* The falling off in Customs (302,000*l.*) the Post Office, and Taxes, is probably due to exceptional causes of no significance. So large a proportion of the revenue now falls due in the last quarter of the financial year, that it is not easy to form any definite conclusion from the preceding returns. But appearances in general point to a steady increase of industrial activity and in the consuming power of the population, which must eventually tend to benefit the national exchequer.

THE TACTICS OF OBSTRUCTION.

It is an immense relief to us to say, as it will be, doubtless, to our readers to know, that the Army Regulation Bill has at last got clear of the House of Commons, and has found its way to "another place." It was read a third time and passed at one of the "small hours" of yester morning. It went forth from the Lower to the Upper House greatly diminished in bulk from that which distinguished it when first introduced. Indeed, it was but a bi-section of its original self. Perhaps this will prove no serious disadvantage to it in the end. It is true that it contains something more than the provisions for the abolition of purchase; but, at least, there is this about it in its abbreviated shape—it is homogeneous in its purpose. The bill puts all the materials of the army of the future under the administrative power of the Secretary for War. It rescues this arm of the country's defence from the claims of private interests, and from the traditional rights of irresponsible patrons—and it places the whole of the elements of which it is to consist—the line, the reserve, and the volunteers—in a relation of subordination and accountability to Parliament. If, henceforth, the country is without an efficient army, equal to, but not greater than, her need, disciplined into a perfect machine, and maintained at a *maximum* of professional ability by a *minimum* of pecuniary cost, the country will know whom to challenge for the result. It has certainly paid highly for its whistle—but we hope that what it has now got into its own hands it will take care to retain.

We have spoken above, on the assumption that the House of Lords will pass the measure in all its material features. We are quite aware that common rumour credits the majority of the House with a different intention; and there may be real ground for the report that some peer of authority will move the rejection of the bill, and that, under ordinary circumstances, he might be expected to command a majority. The circumstances, however, in the present case are not ordinary. The House of Commons has, very unwisely, as we think, but with an indulgent generosity which it will not be likely to repeat, recognised the over-regulation prices vested in commissions as part of the compensation to which officers who have paid them shall on their retirement be entitled from the State. These over-regulation prices, however, are distinctly illegal. Public attention has been pointedly called to them. Either they must be painlessly extinguished by the provisions of this bill, or they will have to be stopped by putting in force the law against them. No Ministry will be strong enough to condone the continuance of a practice which has been publicly branded as a misdemeanour. By rejecting the bill, or by so materially changing its provisions as to force upon the Government the political necessity of declining to accede to their amendments, the Lords will bring about the extinction of over-regulation prices without compensation. The article in the market will be deprived, by the simple enforcement of the law as it stands, of its artificial excess of value, and the officers of the army will have reason to deplore the kindness of their friends. On this ground, if on no other, we believe that the Lords will pass the measure.

It must be confessed, we think, that the Parliamentary colonels, who, after all, do not represent the wishes or the views of the majority serving in the ranks, have opposed this measure of reform with a bitterness and a persistency that have strained the forms of the House beyond all precedent. We are not sure that we should have a warrant in facts for saying that the Conservative party, acting either with the connivance or at the suggestion of their leader, deliberately adopted the tactics of obstruction as their tactics for the session. In fact, however, having broken down in one case, the traditional reverence which has usually governed the course of Parliamentary proceedings, they are the less reluctant to set it at defiance in others. Obstructive colonels have made obstructive civilians. We never remember such a spirit of lawless self-assertion as has become rampant during the present session. It is manifested by a desperate minority on almost every occasion. The great aim of the extreme, or, as we may call them, the irreconcilable Conservatives seems to be to wear out the spirits by wasting the time of the Liberal majority, and to delay all action, and therefore all progress, by floods of talk. We wish the illustrious leader of the House did not (undesignedly, of course) contribute to the mischievous practice which none more than he has reason to deplore. Mr. Gladstone lends countenance to the talking propensities of members by speaking too often and too much himself. He appears to be wholly unable to resist the fatal facility with which he

is endowed with pouring out elaborate and often eloquent passages when there is no need for them. The consequence is that, under his management, volubility and prolixity, unvitalised by a spark of eloquence, has become the degenerate fashion of the day, and nineteen-twentieths of what is said in the House of Commons, is said to no practical purpose but to spin out its proceedings and delay legislative progress.

Yesterday furnished a further illustration of what we have ventured to call "the tactics of obstruction." There was a morning sitting with a view to consider the Elections (Parliamentary and Municipal) Bill in committee. Three days had been spent in discussing the principle of the bill on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair. Nevertheless, as soon as the House got into committee another debate on the whole question was raised, and is not yet concluded, on a motion for reporting progress. The entire sitting was wasted, and, unless some remedy is found, another and another may be thrown away in like manner. Nothing will serve so effectually to bring Parliamentary government into contempt. In fact, we must have a legislative dead-lock, or we must make some considerable change in the forms and rules of the House. Surely the chairman of committees might safely make some effort to confine incontinent members within reasonable bounds. We drop the question now—but we greatly fear we may have to recur to it.

THE EDUCATIONAL SCHEME OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

On the 15th of February Professor Huxley proposed to the School Board for London "that a committee be appointed to consider the scheme of education to be adopted in the public elementary schools, and to report thereon to the Board." There were not wanting members who looked upon such a proposition with anxiety, a feeling which we can easily understand when it is borne in mind that Mr. W. H. Smith's resolution to teach a neutral religion had then got no farther than the notice paper. We may fairly presume that such uneasiness would be increased rather than diminished, when it was heard that the initiative in regard to the scheme of education had been taken by the bold and strong Professor. Indeed, we believe there were some members disposed to insist on referring the question to a committee of the whole Board. Such, however, were the consummate clearness and tact with which Mr. Huxley described and limited the aims which he had in view, that the feelings of all were conciliated, and, with a unanimity which does great credit to the liberality of the Board, the select committee was at once granted.

The confidence of the Board has been amply justified. The first report of the committee lies before us. It was presented June 14, and so many of its propositions have already been adopted, that, though the discussion will not be completed until after our time of publication this day, we shall scarcely be premature in considering the report as the scheme of education put forth by the London School Board. At the same time we confess that to ourselves, as probably to many others, the document derives no little interest from the special position of the chairman who presided at its production, and of whose strong masculine grasp and clear decided touch it bears evident traces.

Before commenting on its provisions, we must first of all explain that the scheme is not complete, as has been too hastily assumed by some of our contemporaries. It represents only half the work which the committee has undertaken, as will be seen from the following extract (p. 1.) :—

The questions referred to us appear to fall under two chief divisions—(1) The nature of the schools which it is desirable that the School Board should provide; and (2) the methods of instruction which should be adopted in such schools; and we shall therefore group our recommendations under these two heads.

It is the first of these "heads" only that is treated in the report before us; and when we reflect on the time that is wasted in learning reading and arithmetic alone, through the want of any really scientific method, we are inclined to believe that the second report, which is yet to come, may have even a wider influence and a higher practical value than the first. Should we be fortunate enough to catch the eye of any member of the committee, we should like to press this consideration. Surely in teaching a child to read, the first object should be to establish as quickly and easily as possible some strong bond of association between sight and sound. And, as has been well shown by some eminent teachers, notably by Messrs. Sonnenschein and Meiklejohn, this can be best effected by presenting to the child's eye in the earlier lessons only the regular or normal sounds of the letters. After that, the varia-

tions of sound possible to each letter may be gradually introduced without confusion. But if a child makes his first practical acquaintance with the letter c by being taught to read "cat," "cit," and "chat," all in one lesson, what possible association of sound can there be with the sight of this letter? Or, worse still, if "rough," "cough," "bough," "though," and "through," for the absurd reason that they are monosyllables, be introduced into the early lessons, what can be suggested by the combination "ough," unless indeed the slough of despond?

The present report, however, deals only with the nature of the schools which it is proposed to establish, and under this it includes the subjects to be taught. It classifies the educational institutions with which the Board is likely to be concerned thus: 1. Public elementary day schools; 2. Public elementary evening schools; 3. Science and art classes; and after giving clear and practical recommendations under each of these headings, it winds up with some brief and pointed suggestions on the practicability of coming to an understanding with the Endowed Schools Commissioners on a "scheme by which the children in public elementary schools shall be enabled to obtain their rightful share of the benefits of those endowments with which the commissioners are empowered to deal." The report itself occupies no more than five folio pages; but there is added an appendix of thirty-two pages, containing minutes of the evidence taken. A study of this appendix will show that in forming its plans for the future, the Board has by no means overpassed the actual achievements of intelligent and earnest teachers.

Public elementary day-schools are classified into "Infant schools, for children below seven years of age; junior schools, for children between seven and ten years of age; and senior schools, for older children." The importance of infant schools is strongly insisted on, and confidence, surely not extravagant, is expressed that children of six or seven years of age may generally be brought up to Standard I. in the New Code, i.e., may be taught to read an easy narrative, to copy in writing a line of print, to work easy sums in the first two rules of arithmetic, and to know the multiplication table up to "six times." We say the confidence is not extravagant, considering the means and powers at the disposal of the Board. But when this aim is attained, a new era of education will have begun. Suppose all the children of seven to have learned thus much, what may they not learn in the next five or six years? In addition, some modification of the "Kinder-Garten" system is prescribed, which we take to be very good news for the little makers of dirt-pies in the London gutters.

Starting from so substantial a foundation, the Board Scheme ventures to raise the superstructure to a height at which, to judge by reports of last week, one or two of the members seem to have felt a little giddy. Yet if the foundation be really secured, we are sure that the superstructure is possible; and of the right of the Board to prescribe it we shall say a word presently. For Junior and Senior Schools the subjects of instruction are divided into—A. Essential, and B. Discretionary, i.e., at the option of the managers. Such an arrangement secures a fair distribution of educational benefits without ignoring the varying requirements of different neighbourhoods. The essential subjects are:—a. Morality and religion; b. Reading, writing, and arithmetic; English grammar in senior schools, with mensuration in senior boys' schools; c. Systematised object lessons, pointing towards the Government science examinations; d. The History of England; e. Elementary geography; f. Elementary social economy; g. Elementary drawing; h. For girls, plain needlework and cutting-out.

On the subjects at the head of the list we need make little remark here. With all deference to the Board, we are pretty sure the children will not learn much "religion"; and as to "morality," we imagine they will learn far more from the teacher's example than from his words. We are sorry to find it suggested that morality can be taught to children like a rule in arithmetic. The rest of the subjects imply nothing more than will be absolutely necessary to make intelligent citizens and useful members of society in the real "coming race." "Discretionary subjects, which may be taught to advanced scholars," are:—a. Algebra and geometry; b. Latin, or a modern language. Now the British Philistine who has bottled up his wrath with difficulty at the above list may be expected perhaps to explode here. But without discussing the special subjects which may or may not be altered yet, we congratulate the Board on their generous decision of a question which up to the issue of this report was hanging in suspense. That question was, whether education in Board schools was to be doled out as a charity confined to bare necessities; or whether

it was to be a frank recognition of the claim of every English child to an education which should fit him not only for his inheritance of English citizenship, but for the enjoyment of life? The London School Board, with a population of more than three millions under its care, has chosen the nobler alternative: and we cannot doubt that its decision will have weight with the country.

The report contains also certain "general recommendations." One of these is to the effect that not only Infant, but also Junior schools may possibly be "mixed," i.e., may have boys and girls together in the same classes, with advantage. We have often thought that on this subject it would be possible to make a very reverent and appropriate application of the text, "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." We are glad to find that large schools, as we understand, of 1,000 or 1,500 in all, are recommended as more economical and efficient than small ones. The minimum number of teachers is set at sixteen, of whom five are to be certificated; a proportion perhaps out of the reach of voluntary schools, but cheap in the end to the London School Board. Increased prospects of employment to women are opened by the recommendation that in Junior schools they may teach boys and girls together. Music and drill are to be taught during school hours; and those hours are to be five daily for five days in the week. Corporal punishment is not absolutely prohibited, but is discouraged and strictly guarded. In connection with this painful subject it strikes us as a little odd, that according to the evidence, and also according to common fame, the schools which profess only secular instruction are precisely those in which the stick is altogether abjured; whereas, as a general rule, it appears to us that all teachers who insist on having the Bible in one hand, equally insist on having the rod in the other. Does the coincidence arise from a too literal interpretation of the precepts of Solomon? Or is it that the value attached to a mechanical mumbling of Bible words is indicative of an old educational dispensation, which decayeth, waxeth old, and is ready to vanish away?

The distinguished chairman of the Education Scheme Committee has won himself golden opinions from all sides, and especially from the good but timid people who fancy that the Christianity of the future depends upon the religious drill given, as rigorously defined by Act of Parliament, "at the beginning or the end, or at the beginning and the end" of school hours. To do him justice, however, so far as his speeches at the Board have been reported, by which alone we can judge, he has never for a moment allowed his real meaning to be misunderstood. He has taken the ground, perfectly intelligible, however we may differ from him, of practical expediency and possibility. But this makes the gratitude expressed towards him all the more touching. A story is told, that some member of the Board in the course of a speech, stumbling amongst the titles of professor, canon, prebendary and doctor, by which the Board is happily adorned, blundered upon the startling combination of "Canon Huxley." Be that as it may, he certainly is canonised against his will. We read in some obscure print the other day that even Professor Huxley has recognised the necessity of an authoritative standard of morality in the Scriptures. Of course we were very glad to hear it. But a misgiving seized us when we found that there was an evident reference to the religious recommendations of the report. To our intelligent readers we need scarcely say that neither the chairman nor the committee had any choice in the matter. The truth is they simply recite the resolution of the Board, and of course suggest "that provisions should be made for giving it effect." Yet, says the *Daily Telegraph* in commenting on this report, "As to the dreaded religious question, we behold it finally and happily surmounted in the well-known British style." *Nous verrons.*

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN POLYNESIA.

We publish in another part of our impression a number of facts illustrative of the lawless proceedings which are taking place in the Pacific Ocean—proceedings which have seriously compromised the honour of the British flag and the reputation of a British colony. It is a great misfortune that as soon as slavery or the slave-trade is stamped out in one part of the world it reappears in another; and unfortunately the islands of the Pacific, both by their number and their remoteness, afford peculiar facilities for the traffic in human beings. Although England is responsible for the police of those seas, it is impossible that by means of her cruisers alone she can exercise an adequate supervision over the acts of the ruffians who have brought disgrace upon the name of civilisation.

The islands are so numerous and so widely scattered that freebooters can easily elude the vigilance of the few ships of war which this country maintains on the Australian station. We do not depreciate the importance of giving adequate instructions to our naval commanders, for one humane and experienced officer, like Captain George Palmer, of H.M.S. Rosario, may succeed in striking terror among the adventurers who are addicted to these malpractices. Unfortunately, however, men of the courageous temper of this gallant officer are not to be met with every day. Moreover, the vessel which he captured was released by the Admiralty Court at Sydney, and thus the influence of his bold example was lost upon the multitude of lawless spirits whose mercenary propensities can only be restrained by a wholesome respect for English law. On the east coast of Africa men incur great risks for the sake of the enormous profits which accrue from the sale of their human spoil; but as it is impossible to blockade the islands of the Pacific, the risks attending the practice of kidnapping in that quarter of the globe can never be of a nature to deter those who, having cast off all moral restraint, are eager to supply the labour markets of Queensland and Fiji by fraud and even by violence.

Before considering what should be done, we, of course, have first to be quite sure of our facts. These have been impeached, but in a manner to excite the strongest suspicion as to the good faith of the interested parties who call them in question. The advocates of the "immigration" in Queensland allege that the wrong-doers belong to Fiji; while the European residents in Fiji endeavour to exculpate themselves by preferring a similar accusation against Queensland. To apportion the exact measure of responsibility which attaches to each of the two parties would perhaps be impossible. But the charge and counter-charge naturally admit of the inference that both may be tainted with the offences the commission of which neither ventures to deny. This conclusion is justified by an impartial view of the evidence which has reached this country. The atrocious cruelties which, according to Captain Palmer, have been committed by some of the planters in Fiji upon their hapless victims, cannot be imputed to any of the employers of this species of labour in Queensland, although it is manifest that there can be no adequate protection for the Polynesians in squattages and plantations at a distance from the centres of public opinion. But that man must either be very credulous or have a wholly exceptional experience of human nature who believes that in a sparsely peopled country, where the dominant party consist of a small moneyed class, any system of servile labour can be carried on without, at all events, such abuses creeping into it as have been lately proved to exist in Demerara. The people who make the laws will take care that they are made in their own interest, and the faithful execution of them, so far as they cast a shield over the naked, underpaid, and servile class, will depend upon the continued vitality of a humane popular sentiment, which, if it exist to-day, may disappear to-morrow. No greater evil can befall a country than the creation of a powerful vested interest which is based upon the social and political inequality of large numbers of human beings who are kept in a state of subordination and dependence. We have to look to the future even more than to the circumstances of the present time, and we appeal to all experience in support of our view that the only safe foundation upon which a new society can be reared is one in which the principle of free labour is securely established. We therefore do not attach more importance than is fairly due to the laws for the protection of the Polynesian labourers which are now in operation in the colony.

But this does not touch the question of the means by which the so-called immigrants are procured. That grave irregularities have taken place under the Queensland flag is proved by an amount of concurrent testimony which cannot be met by angry denials or by attempts to fasten the whole guilt upon the squatters in Fiji. Missionaries are sometimes decried as enthusiasts, although as a rule no body of men are less under the influence of feelings which mislead the judgment. We do not believe that more sober or more trustworthy witnesses can be found in any part of the world than the London, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian missionaries in the South Seas; and when these gentlemen, eschewing vague rumours or mere hearsay statements, testify to what they have seen with their own eyes and heard with their own ears, we prefer to accept their evidence rather than that of individuals who are either interested in making the worse appear to be the better cause, or who speak without any personal knowledge of what is taking place in lands so far removed from the beaten tracks

of travel. It is a question entirely of evidence, and mainly of the quality and trustworthiness of that evidence. Mr. Copeland and Mr. Paton state facts which have come under their own cognisance. They describe a state of things which is revolting to human nature, and which threatens not only the establishment of slavery at the antipodes but the absolute destruction of the fruits of Christian missions in regions of the world where the Cross has been mighty to subdue the obscene rites of Paganism. We protest against schemes which, for the sake of growing a little sugar in Queensland and a few pounds of cotton in Fiji, would destroy a noble edifice which it has taken many years of patient labour to raise. Are these islands to be depopulated, are their coasts to be ravaged, are all the sacrifices which Englishmen have made in the most sacred cause in which Christians can be banded together, to become as "a tale that is told," simply because a few unscrupulous or reckless men desire to become suddenly rich? The idea is too monstrous to be entertained; and yet unless the nation bestirs itself that idea is in danger of becoming realised.

We are told that we should have confidence in the Queensland Government, and that it is unjust for us to attribute to them designs unworthy of the traditions of the mother country. We are aware that since the people in the other Australian colonies and the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Societies in England, have exposed and denounced the practices of the kidnappers, something has been done to mitigate the evils which previously were unchecked. But when we read such narratives as the one which Captain Palmer has published, we feel that a spirit exists in the antipodean world which needs to be dealt with by stronger measures than any which have been yet applied. That gallant officer, in describing a vessel which he boarded and seized, says:—"We found her a small schooner, of 48 tons register, fitted up precisely like an African slaver, minus the irons, with 100 natives on board, who had been brought here from the New Hebrides, having experienced the pleasure of a dead beat to windward for twenty-one days; they were stark naked, and had not even a mat to lie upon; the shelves were just the same as might be knocked up for a lot of pigs—no bunks or partitions of any sort being fitted, and yet the vessel was inspected by a Government officer at Queensland." This schooner, it will be remarked, was inspected by a Government officer in Queensland. What faith, then, can we have in any system of Government inspection? We are asked to place confidence in a colony which, according to a British officer whose authority is unimpeachable, sent out a vessel which was fitted up precisely like an African slaver!

The truth is that the system is wholly mischievous and indefensible. This we say while admitting that there can be no reasonable objection to emigration *per se*. If the Polynesians can be induced to go to Queensland or to Fiji by fair means, no obstacle should be placed in their way. They should be at liberty to leave their own country, and to compete in the colonial labour markets exactly as the Chinese are doing in the United States. Voluntary service at fair wages is the only economic arrangement which is compatible with the true interests of all parties. Let the natives make their contracts, with their eyes open, after they have landed in the colonies, and we should not fear for the result, either as respects the industry of the men or their willingness to take service. But as the present system must necessarily strike a blow both at freedom and free labour, we earnestly hope that the Imperial Government will require its prompt suppression.

DETACHED NOTES.

THERE seems to be somewhat of a reaction in Parliament against tramways, almost before they have been fairly tried—the "carriage interest" now combining with the bus proprietors to put down, as far as possible, this comfortable mode of travelling. But railway directors are a privileged body, too strong at Westminster to be slighted; and even the Prime Minister does not disdain to take shares in the Metropolitan District line. On Saturday Mr. Gladstone was present at the opening of the short but expensive branch from Blackfriars to the new Mansion House station, under Queen Victoria-street, which nearly completes the inner circle, or rather circuit, of the metropolis; the quarter of a mile between the Bank and Moorgate-street station being now the only gap. The Premier, who was present at the subsequent luncheon, had only one fault to find with the Metropolitan Railway—that it gave great facilities for removing members of the House of Commons "at a certain

hour of the evening," but was not equally efficacious in bringing them back again. His advice to the directors—and it is equally applicable to other lines was—"Stick to the democracy. They might rely upon it that it was the masses of the people on whom they must depend for a remunerative traffic, and in cultivating that portion of the traffic they would find the surest, the most certain, and the most elastic of all sources of prosperity." Railway companies have as yet very imperfectly acted upon this sound maxim—their main object being to drive passengers into the first-class carriages, the use of which is necessarily restricted.

It would be well for themselves and the public if equally liberal and enlarged views prevailed among the leading members of the Ministry on the subject of open spaces about London. Why the Government should so long have resisted the reservation of the vacant ground on the Thames Embankment near Westminster for the benefit of the metropolitan ratepayers who have purchased it, or show so much indifference to the encroachments upon Epping Forest, is only to be explained by their unhappy disposition to protect the mythical rights of "the Crown," or their ill-advised zeal in standing by the autocratic department which manages, or mismanages, Crown lands. In the one case the Ministry have had to confess themselves beaten by the indomitable energy of Mr. W. H. Smith, who has acquired a popularity not undeserved at their expense, and whose motion has been substantially accepted by Mr. Gladstone; in the other, they have stood passively by while the City Corporation has, regardless of expense, decided to contest through all the law courts Lord Cowley's claim to enclose a good slice of Epping Forest for his own behoof. It is by such blunders that Governments lose public confidence. Our rulers would do well to remember the sagacious reply of Charles II. to the dangerous advice of a courtier—viz., that to encroach upon the rights of the people in Hyde-park would cost him his crown. We are glad to observe that Mr. Ayrton last night introduced a bill for the better management of Epping Forest. "Better late than never."

Yet the Government seem unable to put down a far more simple but flagrant scandal. For some years there has been imported from China a cheap, nasty, and poisonous mixture, which is sold as tea. No less than 5,000 chests of this filthy and unwholesome compound have just arrived from Shanghai. The City Commissioners of Sewers have done their best to stir up the proper authorities to action. But the Customs officials hesitate to seize and destroy the poisonous stuff without superior authority; and while the spurious tea is being landed, and probably dispersed over the kingdom, the Sanitary Committee, which is in communication with Mr. Chichester Fortescue, can do more than express a hope that in the end such steps will be taken by the Government as will put a stop to this discreditable traffic, and the President of the Board of Trade promises to consider whether the power of the Commissioners of Customs should be enlarged to enable them to deal with such abuses.

A decision was given the other day in the City of London County Court, which affects the relations of newspaper editors and their correspondents. A lawyer sent to the *Echo* a paper on law reform, which the editor not requiring, burnt within a short time of its reception. The indignant writer thought he had a right to the return of his manuscript, and brought an action for trover. Mr. Commissioner Kerr decided that he had no claim against the editor of the *Echo*, and dismissed the case with costs. The actual results of this silly suit are thus described by the *Spectator*:—

A paper sent to a journal for publication is entrusted to its editor's control, and he may destroy it even within ten minutes of its receipt, and the sender, if he brings an action, will only have costs to pay. The editor may not, of course, sell it, or use it to profit in any way; but it is in law, a letter, and though the copyright rests in the sender, the property rests with the addressee, the principle which last week we feared was about to be upset. *Io triumphs!* The decision seems a little hard, no doubt, on the writer, who may have enclosed a manuscript poem worth a reputation; but then he has in his own hands two such easy and thorough remedies for the apparent hardship—he can keep his manuscript, or he can keep a copy.

Our contemporary justly adds that if a contrary decision had been given, journalism would have become an impossible profession.

It appears from a Parliamentary return just issued that the regular forces in the United Kingdom form an aggregate of 100,763; that the army reserves, militia, yeomanry cavalry, and volunteers, number 365,633; making a total defensive force of 466,396—the largest known since the Crimean war. The auxiliary forces, though nume-

rically imposing, are unquestionably deficient in training and organisation; but the Government have been obliged to abandon that portion of their Army Bill which would have made them more efficient. And who were the obstructionists, but the fire-eating panic-mongers who are ever clamouring about an invasion? The country must be defended in their way—that is, by conserving all the vested interests that obstruct army reform—or not at all. Yet Lord Elcho and the Parliamentary colonels claim to be the quintessence of patriotism, and greatly resent being classed, in respect to their motives, with vulgar publicans, who strive to maintain their monopoly!

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the Royal assent was given by commission to the Trades Unions Bill, the Criminal Law Amendment (Violence, Threats, &c.), and several other bills.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER submitted a bill for the amendment of the Union of Benefices Act, and it was read a first time.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL BILL.

The promised bill on this subject was brought up by the LORD CHANCELLOR, who, in moving the second reading, explained that it was merely a temporary measure designed to form a second Court for clearing off the arrears of Indian and Colonial appeals. The bill provided for the appointment of four judges—two from the Superior Courts of Westminster, and two from the Calcutta Court. It was intended that three out of four of the new Judges should be in constant attendance, but their appointment would not interfere with the attendance of the ordinary members of the Judicial Committee. Lord WESTBURY said he would advise the President of the Council to decline the proposed power of determining the members of whom the Judicial Committee should consist; for, in case of ecclesiastical suits, he should be subjected to the grossest imputations. The Marquis of SALISBURY asked for an explanation as to the prescribed method of summoning the members of the Judicial Committee on the trial of ecclesiastical causes. The LORD CHANCELLOR explained that in theory the President summoned the members, as in other than judicial matters, but he was practically in the habit of informing the Lord Chancellor of those whose attendance was supposed possible. There was no selection, all likely to attend being written to. In the last ecclesiastical case four or five members were written to by his own special desire, as he thought they might attend, and all of them declined except one able and excellent Judge, who actually started, but was obliged by illness to return home. He had taken care that in all ecclesiastical suits, summonses should be sent to every member of the Committee. ("Hear, hear," from the Marquis of SALISBURY.) The bill was then read a second time.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Lord ORANMORE moved an address to the Queen "conveying the deep regret felt by this House at Her Majesty's having been advised to sign a treaty with the United States which is unbecoming the honour and dignity of this country." Lord AILIE and Lord HOUGHTON justified the treaty, and Lord GRANVILLE, declining to go into the question over again, contented himself with repeating that the arrangement was an honourable and satisfactory one. The resolution was then negatived without a division, and their Lordships (that is, the half-dozen present) got away at twenty minutes past seven, in good time for dinner.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL.

On Friday the Marquis of SALISBURY moved an address to the Crown against the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of Emanuel Hospital. He maintained that the Endowed Schools Act was passed on an understanding that its object was to remove abuses in the administration of endowments, but not to destroy the character of endowments and upset the disposition of the founders. Whenever abuses were detected let them be corrected as drastically as might be, but in the absence of such faults bequests ought to be accurately and intelligently carried out, and the actual administration should not be interfered with. In the case of Emanuel Hospital the education was admitted to be satisfactory, and an official return showed that of the fifty-seven children present at Mr. Fearon's examination twenty-three were orphans, whose poverty could not be disputed, one was a deserted child, and two had incapacitated parents, while as to three there was no information. The average amount available for the support of each child per day—including rent, fuel, food, and clothing—was 6d. If this was not poverty, he did not know what was. It had been the habit in England to trust to local enthusiasm and zeal, instead of connecting all the strings in a single knot, in the hands of a central body. Other nations not far from us had pursued a different course, centralising all their institutions and paralysing the local authorities by depriving them of all power, and we were at present in a condition to judge how far the experiment had succeeded. He opposed this measure as part of a centralising scheme, intended to break up the local administration, and to place the power in London in a body appointed by the Government, influenced by the particular philosophic project of the day,

and out of sympathy with rural populations. The difference between old-fashioned Christian enthusiasm and the philosophic enthusiasm of the present day was that the Christian was content to give of his own money for what he desired to support, while the philosopher always tried to do it by getting hold of somebody else's.

Lord HALIFAX replied that this was an attack on the Act of last session, which had been passed after full deliberation and discussion, and which the Commissioners had faithfully followed in the plans they had drawn up. The elementary education of the working classes was provided for out of local rates by the Act of last session, and by another Act due provision had been made for the management of the higher public schools. The Commissioners were, therefore, justified in keeping in view the education of the middle and lower middle class, with the addition of such of the children of the working class as showed peculiar merit or aptitude. At the present moment in the four schools, 147 boys were educated at an annual cost of 4,000*l.*, whereas under the new scheme, at the same cost, there would be educated 300 boys in a lower school, 300 in an upper day school, and 150 in a boarding school, which latter number, if circumstances would permit, would be subsequently increased to 300.

After some observations by Lord BUCKHURST against the scheme, Lord LYTTELTON justified the general policy of the Endowed Schools Act. All founders intended that the benefits to be conferred by their endowments should be widely diffused—should fall upon all classes, and be applied to educate those children who would make the best use of their bounty, and become, by means of it, the most useful citizens of the State. It happened that the lower grades of the middle class, the class which would make most of the means at its disposal, benefited least of all by these endowments. Even if the Elementary Education Act of last year had not been passed, the children of the very poor would have been in a better condition comparatively than the middle class. If, however, a vacuum had existed in the educational means of the poorest classes, that vacuum had been filled up by the Act of last year, and unquestionably a vacuum existed in the educational means at the disposal of the middle classes, and for this it was now their duty to provide. Lord CAIRNS joined with Lord SALISBURY in protesting against the doctrine that charitable uses were public property; Lord LAWRENCE, as chairman of the London School Board, unhesitatingly defended the scheme of the Commissioners, as offering a great incentive and impulse to the primary education of the country; Lord RIFON also advocated the scheme on similar grounds.

Lord NELSON supported the motion. On a division Lord SALISBURY's resolution was carried by sixty-four against fifty-six votes.

A second resolution of the same kind in regard to the Greycoat School elicited a vigorous protest from the LORD CHANCELLOR, and a partial renewal of the debate, in the course of which the Bishop of EXETER, having had great experience in schools, and speaking as an Endowed Schools Commissioner, affirmed that nothing was more truly beneficial for the poor than to give precisely the kind of stimulus to education which was now proposed.

The resolution was then carried without a division, and their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to ten.

On Monday Lord SYDNEY brought up Her Majesty's answer to the address relative to Emanuel, St. Margaret's, and the Grey Coat Hospitals, stating that it was her intention to withhold her assent from these schemes.

THE ADMIRALTY.

The Duke of SOMERSET, reminding their Lordships that four months had elapsed since he had moved for a select committee to inquire into the present system of Admiralty administration, called attention to the evidence before the committee. Mr. Childers not being able to attend, the committee were obliged to proceed without him. After explaining at some length what had been done, his grace asked, in conclusion, whether any steps had been taken to organise a better system of Admiralty administration, so as to remedy the lamentable state of things disclosed by the little Blue-book issued by the committee.

Lord LAUDERDALE thanked the duke for the light he had thrown upon Admiralty management. Lord CAMPERDOWN said that the evidence taken before the committee had received the serious attention of the Admiralty. Replying to some of the points raised by the Duke of Somerset, he said that a new scheme could not be expected to work perfectly at first, and that some modifications would be announced by the First Lord in the other House upon the vote for Admiralty administration. The discussion was continued by Earl Grey and Lord Halifax, Lord Lyveden, and Lord Houghton. Lord SANDHURST said that if the Board of Admiralty had been constituted like the Council of the Governor-General of India, the country would have been spared the fatal errors which had led to the loss of the Captain. The Duke of ARGYLL thought that the analogy between the Indian Council and the Board of Admiralty entirely failed. The discussion then terminated.

The Tramways (Ireland) Bill, which assimilates the law of Ireland to that of England and Scotland, was, after some discussion, read a second time.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Lord STRATHMARN, in moving for returns relative to recruiting, called attention to the effect of

recent changes upon our army reserve, which he described as a most inadequate protection, owing to the difficulty of finding civil employment, the omission of the twenty-eight days' training, and the amount of pension. Lord SANDHURST thanked the War Office for taking measures to prevent raw and immature lads from being sent in future to India. He expatiated on the necessity of obtaining a supply of recruits of better age and character, and sketched a plan by which the Militia might be made a nursery for the Line, the distinguishing features of which were an increase of daily pay and a rate of pay proportionate to the age and efficiency of the soldiers. Lord NORTHBROOK adverted to the immense improvement in the condition of the private soldier of late years, as well as the equalisation of the term of service abroad and at home. He defended the short-service system, and explained the measures taken by Mr. Cardwell to attract a more eligible class of recruits. He also cited statistics relative to the mortality of the troops in India, showing that the rate had diminished from sixty per thousand to nearly half that number. The men in the Militia had volunteered freely into the Militia Reserve. Replying with great minuteness to nearly every point raised by previous speakers, he concluded a speech of nearly an hour in length by stating that there was no objection to the production of the returns.

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes to ten.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday Mr. G. Gregory's Registration of Deeds, Wills, &c. (Middlesex), Bill and Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson's Railway Companies Bill were both withdrawn. In regard to the latter, Sir HENRY said that, since the discussion on the bill, many railway companies, influenced by public opinion, had adopted two important improvements—namely, the block system and the interlocking of signals and points. The President of the Board of Trade had also fulfilled the pledge which he had given in the course of the discussion, and though that bill did not go quite the length that he could wish, still it would give an important additional security to the public in railway travelling. Mr. A. PEEL mentioned that the Board of Trade had prepared a bill dealing with railway accidents; and Mr. LEEMAN, on behalf of the railway companies, announced that in deference to public opinion they would not oppose the Government Bill.

PEW-RENTS.

Mr. WEST moved the second reading of the Pariah Churches Bill, the object of which is to prohibit the issue of faculties for the appropriation of pews in parish churches, and to give churchwardens further powers for accommodating parishioners with seats. The bill was seconded by Sir P. HERBERT, but its rejection was moved by Mr. CAWLEY, who objected to the abolition of pew-rents where the incumbent was not made independent by endowment. In the course of the discussion Mr. HENLEY feared that if the change contemplated were effected, in rural parishes at least, we might say good-bye at once to voluntary Church-rates. He did not expect ever to see the duchess sitting down by the costermonger, nor had he much fancy for the "pride that apes humility." Ultimately the bill was withdrawn.

THE BURIALS BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Burials Bill of Mr. O. Morgan, and Mr. HEYGATE moved that the Chairman leave the chair—urging that, in the present advanced period of the session, and regard being had to the circumstance that another bill on the subject was on its way from the Lords, there would be no use in proceeding further with the measure. Mr. MOWBRAY insisted that the whole matter resolved itself into a rule-of-three sum; if one clause had occupied a whole Wednesday sitting with forty-four speeches and four divisions, how many speeches and how many divisions would be required to dispose of thirteen clauses and two schedules? Mr. BERRSFORD-HOPK advised the withdrawal of the bill; but, on a division, the amendment of Mr. Heygate was negatived by 157 to 131.

Mr. G. GREGORY moved an amendment on Clause 2 to the effect that notice "shall be delivered to or left at the usual place of abode of such rector, vicar, or other incumbent or officiating minister, or such other person to be appointed as aforesaid, two clear days at least before such burial shall take place." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALT moved an amendment to provide that the "address and occupation" as well as the name of the person to officiate should be stated. His object was to secure that the service should be performed by a respectable person who was in some degree known, and such a person could have no difficulty in stating what his occupation was.

Mr. O. MORGAN did not think that any security would be gained by inserting the word "occupation," as that might be in many instances open to vague description.

Mr. BERRSFORD HOPK submitted that a man who could not state definitely what his occupation was ought not to be permitted to officiate in a churchyard; such a man could surely say whether he was an itinerant lecturer or a phrenologist.

Mr. COLLINS said that if the amendment were

accepted there would have to be a clause imposing a penalty on a person who made a false statement of his occupation, and the amendment would be better out of the bill than in it.

Lord J. MANNERS was surprised to hear the suggestion that a person who was to perform a funeral service in a churchyard might make a false statement of his occupation. There was nothing in requiring such a statement, for there was not a member of the House who had not made it on signing a legal document.

Mr. CANDLISH could see no objection to the amendment if it would secure any good result, but it would not, because there was no power to reject the person named if his occupation were objectionable. Eventually the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. G. GREGORY then moved the omission of the words "or other person or persons," which, he said, were infinitely too wide. It was intended by the bill that the service should be a religious one, and, if so, it ought to be performed by a minister of religion.

Sir H. SELWIN-IBBETSON said that provision ought to be made for occasions on which, perhaps, more than one minister would officiate.

Mr. O. MORGAN said he proposed to meet the difficulty by accepting a later amendment, and introducing the words "minister or ministers or recognised preacher or preachers."

Sir M. BEACH said that if a "recognised preacher" was a minister he would come under that designation; but the words "recognised preacher" opened a very wide door which would admit all who had been allowed to preach once.

Mr. BRUCE thought the object of the promoters of the bill and of the majority of the House might be met by having a clause to define the meaning of the word minister. In Wales there were many sects, some congregations of which had no ordained ministers, but there were numbers of them who were generally and deservedly respected, and whom it would be a hardship to prevent performing a service over one of their number. It might shorten discussion to relegate the difficulty to a clause defining those who were to perform the service in the absence of an ordained minister.

Mr. O. MORGAN said he would endeavour to bring up a clause containing suitable definitions.

Mr. COLLINS said there was no such thing known to the law as a "recognised minister."

Mr. PELL said a definition clause would involve lengthened and acrimonious discussion.

Mr. SALT would suggest that the Home Secretary should attempt to define, not only "minister," but the form of service to be used, for uncertainty as to what would be said and done in the services constituted the great grievance of clergymen, whose objections would be removed if the service were prescribed.

Mr. CANDLISH said that Churchmen should allow to others the freedom they claimed for themselves.

Lord J. MANNERS said that what that amounted to was the disestablishment of the Church of England.

Lord H. SCOTT, to show the difficulty of defining a minister, cited from a return on the Irish Census the names of a few sects, including Brethren, Brethren in Christ, Derbyites—(loud laughter)—Freethinkers, Socialists, New Life, Old Life, Seceders, Sinners Saved by Grace, Walkerites, and he added that he did not see how the difficulty could be met without having a registry of ministers.

Mr. BRUCE said the noble lord had shown that the subject was surrounded with difficulty, but the reference he had made to Ireland was the most decisive he could have made against his own view of the case, for in Ireland, where there existed the sects that had been named, the law that the priest or minister of any sect could officiate at the grave of the deceased had been in force a number of years, and no one had been able to show that the slightest scandal had arisen in consequence. The fact was that hon. members on his side of the House were extremely anxious to meet anything like solid objection to this bill, and, believing it would be a concession valued by the other side if the services were performed by some person who was a "recognised minister," they had suggested an amendment in that sense.

Mr. MOWBRAY hoped the right hon. gentleman would state how he proposed to define the word "minister."

Mr. BRUCE said that if hon. gentlemen were dissatisfied with the interpretation clause when it was introduced, it would then be the time for them to urge objections to it.

Sir G. GREY thought the amendment would greatly improve the bill.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE pointed out that any person who thought he was a minister, and was so regarded by his congregation, but who was not one under this clause, would be placed in an invidious and inferior position, and would have a right to remonstrate. Dissenters would have a right to consider the proposed definition as an interference with their religious liberty.

Mr. O. MORGAN reminded the committee that Dissenting ministers were mentioned in the Jury Acts and exempted from serving on juries.

Mr. COLLINS said some Quakers and Wesleyans might prefer to have the service said over their graves by a member of the family who was not a recognised preacher. It would be a hardship on the laity of the Church of England and other communions if they had not the same rights as were conferred on persons called "recognised ministers." He was, therefore, wholly opposed to the amendment.

The committee then divided. The numbers were—
For the amendment ... 137
Against it ... 141
Majority ... 4

The amendment was therefore lost.

Sir H. SELWIN-IBBETSON moved to report progress, as a misunderstanding had arisen on the last division. Although the hon. member for Denbighshire had accepted the amendment, he had voted against it, and the committee had not been fairly dealt with. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mr. O. MORGAN explained that he had only agreed to the amendment on the understanding that he should be allowed to bring up an interpretation clause, his object being to include in the term "minister" a recognised local preacher. As, however, hon. gentlemen opposite objected to the interpretation clause, he felt bound to vote against the amendment.

Mr. COLLINS said that if any one besides clergymen of the Church of England were to come into the churchyards he would not consent to any distinction being drawn between a Dissenting minister and a Dissenting preacher.

Lord J. MANNERS said it was in his opinion high time to report progress, as the Home Secretary had also voted against the amendment.

Mr. BRUCE denied this, whereupon Lord J. MANNERS said that if the right hon. gentleman did not vote against the amendment, he did not vote at all. This certainly was not the way in which the House of Commons ought to be led.

Sir L. PALK rose to make some remarks, but as it was now a quarter to six o'clock, the debate, in accordance with the standing order, stood adjourned, and the House resumed.

The Sequestration Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ayrton brought in a bill for the regulation of the Royal parks.

The House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. Sartoris, Mr. W. E. FORSTER said in the case of building grants before or after the passing of the Elementary Education Act the question whether the schools were or were not suitable to the requirements of the population would be kept in consideration by the department until the award was made. When the award was made—that was the promise to give money for certain buildings—then, of course, the Government would be pledged in the matter.

Mr. EYKYN asked what steps the Home Secretary proposed to take to amend or repeal the Act of Charles II. Mr. BRUCE had given directions for the preparation of a bill, which he hoped to be able to introduce in the course of a few days.

ELECTIONS (PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL) BILL.
—THE BALLOT.

The adjourned debate on the question of going into committee on this bill was resumed by Mr. BENTINCK, who spoke strongly in condemnation of the ballot, though disclaiming all party bias. In fact, there was nothing he dreaded so much as a defeat of the Government, which would bring Mr. Disraeli back into office.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, who followed, reminded the committee that the bill dealt with other matters of great importance besides the ballot. That exasperating formality known as the nomination was only a saturnalia for all the roughs and rowdies of society, where freedom was only recognised by its shrieks, and where, if there was equality, it was the equality of tumult and disorder. He had found among his legitimate expenses the hiring of an audience to listen to his oration. He paid 85*l.* to secure a hearing down at Waterford, and was not allowed to speak a word. Then there was the show of hands, which was also paid for. At Norwich it cost 34*l.* Under the present system candidates were getting to be divided into two classes. They were either very rich men, who pledged themselves to nothing, and were ready to pay anything, or they were poor men, who would spend nothing and swallow anything. The purchase system was not confined to the army, nor the over-regulation price either. Had the men who during the last fifty years had been made peers and baronets, through a species of bribery, performed any distinguished services, or had they been of any use to society? No. They had spent their money in elections. They began by promoting what was called the good of the party, and the result was the promotion of the individual. Referring to Ireland, he described the physical intimidation which prevailed:—

Electors in Ireland who give a vote in opposition to those who expect them to vote on their side become marked men. I know men who have left the country, so persecuted were they on account of their votes. There is a great difference between an election in England and an election in Ireland. In Ireland a man is put upon the voters' list compulsorily. He is compelled to have a vote, and very often to use it when he is utterly indifferent to it. In England you march out all the troops when there is an election; in Ireland you march in the troops—(Hear, hear,)—and every town is proclaimed to be in a state of siege. The unfortunate voters go up to the poll with a large escort of cavalry and police. They vote at the peril of life and limb. I have seen it myself. I remember finding a most extraordinary item in my last election bill—namely, "for two sets of teeth, 8*l.* 10*s.*" (Great laughter.) I asked my adviser whether this charge was legal. He said, yes; the men lost their teeth in my defence, and it came under the head of legitimate expense. There is nothing of that sort in England; but I have known men lose the use of their limbs; I have known two instances where men were killed and carried away, and quietly

buried, and nobody ever heard anything more about them. That is the history of an Irish election. Now, I say it is a positive cruelty to thrust a vote upon a tenant which entails upon him the miseries without the glory of martyrdom, unless you intend to give that man the protection of secret voting. The consequence of the present state of things is that our system of election is hated by the people. They wish voting to be done away. What occurred at the last election for the county of Tipperary? In that county there are 10,000 voters upon the register. How many of them do you suppose voted at the last election? 4,000. The rest of them stayed at home, and I don't blame them, for they would have met with a most warm reception if they had attempted to go to the poll.

He denied that the ballot would increase the number of Nationalist members. On the contrary—for the counties at least—it would bring in many respectable men of moderate Irish opinions. On this point, Mr. Osborne, while not quite understanding what was intended by "home rule," and warning his fellow Irish members against being rashly hurried into such an agitation, said that if it meant local legislation for local business with an Imperial Parliament and the Crown undisturbed, he saw no great objection. But if it meant secession he was vehemently opposed to it, believing that it would be the first step to a military subjugation of Ireland.

The debate was continued during the dinner hours by Sir H. M. Beach, Mr. Hermon, Sir F. Heygate, Mr. Dimsdale, and Mr. Graves, who opposed the ballot, and Sir C. Dilke, Sir H. Williamson, a convert on account of the great expense of the present system, Mr. Bowring, and Mr. O'CONOR, who spoke in favour of it.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER briefly advocated secret voting, explaining that it was required because new voters, now the majority in the constituencies, demanded it, that they might exercise their new right free from bullying. That the ballot would remove intimidation was generally admitted, and it would also stop bribery, for nothing ruined a trade so quickly as uncertainty as to the delivery of goods.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE argued that the ballot would merely change the forms of bribery and intimidation. For instance, how could a man be preserved from the intimidation which took the form of keeping him from the poll? He objected, also, to throwing away the good example of courageous voters, for political courage was the one virtue which true patriotism should encourage. His recent experiences in the United States taught him that the ingenuity of party managers would evade all precautions. In conclusion, he entreated the House not to pass a measure of this kind, without providing in some way or other for the subsequent identification of the voter.

He did not say that it might not be proved ultimately that some such measure as this was needed (Ministerial cheers), but at present no evidence of the kind had been shown. (Cheers.) If the House decided upon going into committee, the power of scrutiny was the point to which its attention should be directed; but he earnestly entreated members to pause before deciding to go into the details of a question which, long as it had been before the country, was not yet ripe for decision. ("Oh, oh," and "Hear, hear.")

Many members still desired to speak, and there was a strong disposition to adjourn the debate, but the Government were firm in their resolve that it must be brought to an end.

Mr. GLADSTONE, therefore (to whom the Speaker gave the preference), rose to defend himself and the bill. He repeated that there was a choice of evils before them. Open voting had its merits, and one of these was that it enabled a man to discharge a noble duty in the noblest manner. But what were its demerits? That by marking his vote you exposed the voter to be tempted through his cupidity and through his fears. Secret voting would diminish the first of these evils, and they hoped to take away the second. The disposition to bribe would not operate with anything like its present force when the means of tracing the effect of the bribe were taken away, because men would not pay for that which they did not know they would ever receive. With regard to intimidation, the effect would be still more marked. As to the argument that secret voting would give bad men an advantage, there was no doubt truth in it, but then they were not legislating for convicts. If the ballot made men thieves and liars, as had been said, then nearly all the constituencies of the world were thieves and liars, for almost everywhere the ballot was established. Incidentally, Mr. Gladstone took occasion to dispel the impression that the Government contemplated reopening the reform question. They had far too much work on their hands to dream of such a thing. In his closing speech the right hon. gentleman said:—

Let us go forward without the least hesitation in the work which, be it recollected, this Parliament began from the very moment it commenced its sittings, and let us now endeavour to present the people of England with what I at least believe to be the valuable gift—though it may not be obtained without certain sacrifices—the valuable gift of a law which will enable them when they proceed to the exercise of a great constitutional power to deal with it, not merely as a possession, in too many cases nominally their own, but in reality held at the will of another, but as a possession which they are to administer according to their own sense of public duty, and in every sense as absolutely free. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI capped Mr. Osborne's archaeological references by reminding the House that the Long Parliament had condemned the ballot.

If some distinguished men were absent, the political experience of those who decided on the question of the ballot had been, at all events, very much increased, for among those who took part in the debate were Levellers,

Antinomians, Fifth Monarchy men, and members of that celebrated society which only a few days previously arrived at the conclusion that it was contrary to the first principles of Christianity to pay rent. (A laugh.) That assembly had ample experience of the excesses and extravagances of democracy, but preferred to trust to public spirit for their repression. Now, on the contrary, we were asked to sanction the ballot from the fear of democracy, and at the same time to take steps to destroy public spirit.

He accounted for the ballot having been taken up by the Liberals in modern days by the fact that their expectations of the Reform Act of 1832 had been disappointed by the return of so many Conservatives in the counties, and something had to be invented as an explanation of this mortifying circumstance. So a great fuss was made about the supposed coercion of landlords, and the ballot was propounded as a remedy. It had taken twenty-five years to show the absurdity and complete hollowness of that plea, which vexed Parliament and the country for so long a period. No one could pretend now that any change in the Constitution was required because squires had coerced their tenants-at-will, and overpowered the freedom of 100,000 tenants, of 400,000 freeholders, and of 300,000 miscellaneous voters in the counties. It was the manufacturers now, or the trade unionists, as others said, who tyrannised over voters, but he heard such contrary reasons given for the change that he came to the conclusion that the employer of labour in towns, and the foreman, and the mechanic, were all quite strong enough to take care of themselves. The desire for the ballot by the class of small tradesmen was founded upon a perverse and even morbid sentiment. The vicissitudes of the retail trader were considerable, and when he made up his accounts, and found that he had lost a customer here and a customer there, the way in which he accounted for it was not by considering the caprice of human nature or the skilful competition of his rivals, but by remembering some promise which he made, and which he did not fulfil, at the last general election. It was a mania, a weakness which pervaded the class. The right hon. gentleman next examined Mr. Gladstone's excuse for abandoning a forty-years' opposition to the Ballot. Having quoted Mr. Gladstone's speech announcing his conversion, he said:—

It is of the highest interest to the House that it should have before it the fact that the right hon. gentleman, after having for forty years opposed the ballot on the ground that the suffrage was a trust, has changed that opinion in consequence of the Reform Act of 1867 having conferred what he regards as virtually an unlimited suffrage, and therefore the franchise can no longer be considered as a trust.

Mr. GLADSTONE: I never said that.

Mr. DISRAELI: I take the language from the official report.

Mr. GLADSTONE: I did not say it was no longer a trust.

Mr. DISRAELI: Well, the right hon. gentleman begins to acknowledge it is a trust. (Cheers.) I think I have stated the case fairly. I have taken your language from the authoritative and corrected reports.

Mr. GLADSTONE: Not corrected.

Mr. DISRAELI: I think they ought to be corrected, then. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) However, there is no doubt that the right hon. gentleman opposed the ballot on a particular principle, never mind what; but at present, as he says, all the circumstances have changed, and the change involves, according to his own admission, an "unlimited" extension to the franchise.

He proceeded to contend that the allegation of "recent legislation" having changed the character of the franchise, was a flimsy pretext. The prophecies as to the restless and revolutionary character of the Reformed Parliament had been fulfilled only in the case of one member who had taken every opportunity of perplexing the public mind on questions of organic change, and that member was the Prime Minister. He was glad to hear his disclaimer, which he supposed was good so far as this session was concerned.

This arrangement about the ballot is part of a system which would dislocate all the machinery of the State and disturb and agitate the public mind. ("No, no," and loud cheers.) If, therefore, for no other reason, for that alone I shall resist it under every form and in every manner. (Cheers.) But I know to-night we may have to encounter an apparent defeat. (A laugh.) Yes, there is a mechanical majority—(loud cheers)—a majority the result of heedlessness on the part of members of Parliament, who are so full of the Irish Church and of questions of economy at the last election, that they gave pledges in favour of the ballot without duly considering the question. There are a great number of gentlemen who, when they came into Parliament, were opposed to the ballot, but who in a conciliatory age like this have put aside their opinions and heedlessly adopted this doctrine. These are the elements of which the mechanical majority is composed, and however triumphant that majority may be to-night, its triumph will be only for the moment. (Cheers.) There is a celebrated river which has been the subject of political interest of late, and with which we are all acquainted, which rolls its magnificent volume clear and pellucid in its course, but which never reaches the ocean; it sinks into mud and morass, and such will be the fate of this mechanical majority. (Cheers and laughter.) The country is entirely against the proposed change. We have had no exhibition out of doors of any feeling in favour of it. It is an old-fashioned political expedient; it is not adapted to the circumstances which we have to encounter in the present; and, because it has no real foundation of truth or policy in it, it will meet with defeat and discomfiture. (Loud cheers.)

An attempt was subsequently made to continue the debate, Mr. FIELDEN moving the adjournment of the House with a view to its resumption on another day, and was supported by Mr. Newde-

gate, Lord C. Hamilton, and Mr. Corrance. On a division, however, the motion was negatived by 340 to 218, being a majority of 122 for Ministers.

After a further unsuccessful attempt to get the debate adjourned, the House divided on the main question, and the numbers were—

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| For going into committee | ... | 324 |
| Against | ... | 230 |

Majority for Ministers ... 94

The House then went into committee *pro forma*, and the chairman immediately reported progress.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past three o'clock.

On Friday, in anticipation of any attempt on the part of the Government to abandon the greater part of the Ballot Bill, Mr. BOURKE gave notice that he would move that the other portions of the bill should have precedence of the secret voting clauses.

THE ARMY BILL.

On the report being brought up, Lord ELCHO made another attack on the bill, and was replied to by Captain VIVIAN. By Mr. DISRAELI's advice the discussion was dropped, and the report of amendments considered. An amendment by Lord PERCY to give commanding officers the power of fining their men was summarily rejected. A motion by Lord ELCHO to strike out Clause 6, which places volunteers under the Mutiny Act when brigaded with line and militia, was defeated by 212 to 30.

At the evening sitting there was some talk about the refusal of the Treasury to purchase the Abyssinian Abuna's crown and chalice, captured at Magdala. Colonel NORTH moved an address to the Crown in favour of the purchase of these "trophies." The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected that in the first place this was hardly the kind of prize which the army ought to have brought back, considering there was no resistance; and in the second place, an absurdly fancy price was put on it. Sir S. NORTHCOTE defended the army, and Mr. EASTWICK thought it a pity the Government should think it prudent to make the troops dissatisfied for the sake of a paltry 2,000*l*. He suggested, however, that it would be well to send the trophies back to the present ruler of Abyssinia. Mr. GLADSTONE adopted this hint, and promised that if the articles were retained until it had been discovered to whom they could be conveniently and properly returned, the Government would look into the matter with a view to doing what was fair and equitable as regards the army. Upon this Colonel NORTH withdrew his motion.

At the instance of Mr. Gilpin, Lord ENFIELD consented, on behalf of the Government, to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the Zanzibar slave-trade. The Table of Lessons Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

On Monday, Mr. A. SEYMOUR presented a petition from the defendants in the Tichborne case against the proposed adjournment, and Mr. BRUCE, answering a question from Mr. Osborne, stated that a bill will be brought in by the Lord Chancellor to enable the superior courts of law to fix sittings in the vacation, by a repeal of the 95th section of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854.

Mr. GOSCHEN, in answer to Sir J. Elphinstone, confirmed the rumour that the Agincourt has struck on the Pearl Rock, near Gibraltar; and he added that, according to present information, the prospect of getting her off was but small.

In answer to Sir C. Adderley, Mr. GLADSTONE offered him the first Government day after the Ballot Bill committee is finished, for the discussion of the Washington Treaty.

THE ARMY BILL.

On the third reading of the Army Bill, Mr. GRAVES moved the resolution of which he had given notice, expressing the unwillingness of the House to proceed further with the bill since it has been narrowed to a single object, and declining to commit itself until the Government has produced a mature and comprehensive scheme of army reform, which will place the military system of the country on a sound and economical basis. In support of it, he contrasted the present condition of the bill with its original provisions and with Mr. Cardwell's declarations, arguing that it fell lamentably short of the just expectations of the country. Without defending purchase in theory, he maintained that the system had always secured a continual supply of admirable officers, and pointed out that no kind of information had been given to the House as to what was to be put in its place. He complained, too, of the great expenditure the bill would cause—which he reckoned at 38,000,000*l*.—and of this being laid solely on the income-tax, one result of which was that Lancashire alone would pay one-eighth of the whole sum.

Mr. C. SEELY seconded the resolution in an effective speech, in which he submitted the Government scheme for the creation of a reserve and the short-service system to severe criticism. As to the bill itself, Mr. Seely objected to it that it was unjust to the younger officers, and though not a defender of purchase in the abstract, he held it to be contrary to common sense to destroy that part of our military system which had never failed—viz., the regimental officer.

Mr. TREVELYAN urged the House to read the bill a third time, insisting that abolition of purchase was by no means the only important portion of it,

and that it offered an opportunity of escaping from an army system which was as extravagant as inefficient.

After speeches from Major Anson, Sir H. Storks, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Mundella (who accepted abolition of purchase as a preliminary to army organisation, Mr. V. HARCOURT, alluding to a report that the bill was to be thrown out by the Lords, warned its opponents that between the "Sibyl" of the Treasury Bench and the "Sphinx" of the Opposition Bench, over-regulation prices, to say nothing of other advantages offered to officers, would disappear altogether.

Mr. CARDWELL, in replying generally to the arguments of previous speakers, acknowledged to Mr. Graves that the bill had not been introduced from outside pressure, but from a sincere conviction that it was required by the public interests. He pointed out, too, that out of fifteen objects which he had laid down only three had been given up—the extension of the short service system, compulsory service in times of emergency, and the powers to the counties to provide barracks. Replying to the charges of reticence, &c., he maintained that he had already given a general outline of the plan of selection, and that "hard and fast" preconceived rules could not be applied to a voluntary system. As to retirement, he repeated that he could not enter into calculations until he had some data to go upon. Again he showed how the abolition of purchase was the necessary preliminary to army reorganisation, and explained how the Government had been compelled to take the subject up by the failure of their attempt to abolish the ranks of cornet and ensign and the issue of the Royal Commission which followed it. Moreover, the change in modern warfare made it necessary that we should have a professional army.

Mr. DISRAELI briefly explained his reason for supporting an amendment which, after three months' debate, embodied the only issue now remaining to be decided, and took the opportunity of reiterating his protest against an undefined and unfathomable expenditure.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the motion had been drawn in palpable forgetfulness of the facts of the case, for it was not true that the bill was narrowed to a single object. To the imputation of unjust treatment of the officers, and the implied necessity of raising their pay, he replied that the bill would relieve the officers of the dead weight of the eight millions they had paid for their commissions, and would increase their emoluments by about 400,000*l*. a year.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

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|-------------------|-----|-----|
| For the amendment | ... | 231 |
| Against it | ... | 239 |

Majority against ... 68

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers from the Opposition.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society of Ireland Regulation Bill was read a third time.

On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, the select committee on the Thames Embankment were nominated as follows:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Manners, the Attorney-General, Mr. William Henry Smith, Sir William Tite, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. Locke, Mr. Laird, and Sir F. Haygate.

Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts.

Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

The Massachusetts State Government has made Madame Julia Ward Howe a Justice of the Peace.

THE USE OF A LONG NOSE.—The following good story is told of Mozart at the time when he was a pupil of Haydn:—Haydn had challenged Mozart to compose a piece of music which he could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the banner, and a champagne supper was to be the forfeit. Everything being arranged between the two composers, Mozart took his pen and a sheet of paper, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music, and, much to the surprise of Haydn, handed it to him, saying, "There is a piece of music which you cannot play, and I can; you are to give the first trial." Haydn smiled contemptuously at the visionary presumption of his pupil, and placing the notes before him, struck the keys of the instrument. Surprised at its simplicity he dashed away till he reached the middle of the piece, when, stopping all at once, he exclaimed, "How's this, Mozart? How's this? Here my hands are stretched out to both ends of the piano, yet there is a middle key to be touched. Nobody can play such music—not even the composer himself." Mozart smiled at the half-excited indignation and perplexity of the great master, and taking the seat he had quitted, struck the instrument with an air of self-assurance that Haydn began to think himself duped. Running along the simple passages, he came to that part which his teacher had pronounced impossible to be played. Mozart, it must be remarked, was favoured, or at least endowed, with an extremely long nose. Reaching the difficult passage, he stretched both hands to the extreme long ends of the piano, and, leaning forward, bobbed his nose against the middle key which nobody could play. Haydn burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, and after acknowledging he was beaten, he declared that Nature had endowed Mozart with a capacity for music which he had never discovered.

Literature.

LORD BROUGHAM'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.*

The second volume of "Lord Brougham's Autobiography" is, like the first, light, pleasant, and gossiping. It travels over a more eventful period of his life, and has in it many points that surround it with considerable interest, and if we could only rely upon its perfect accuracy, would have great historic value. But it was written at too late a period of his life for the writer's memory to be trustworthy. It was not till 1861, when he was in his 84th year, that his lordship began to collect letters and papers relative to the Princess Charlotte, the Princess of Wales, and the Queen's trial, and not till a year later that he entered upon the preparation of the political part of the narrative. That a man at such an advanced age should have the energy and ability requisite to do the work at all, is sufficiently wonderful—that the narrative written, under such circumstances should be accurate in all the minute details, is simply impossible. Some remarkable examples of inaccuracy have already been pointed out, the most notable of which is that to which Lord Stanhope has directed attention, the mistaking a letter from George II. to Frederic Prince of Wales for one from George III. to his still more rebellious, wayward, and troublesome son. No doubt others will be detected by those who are familiar with the internal history of the time, and these must necessarily detract from the value of the work, but, despite such deductions, it is an interesting relic of a remarkable man, and does at least enable us better to understand him. The opening sentences of the volume are a revelation of his spirit and character. "The repeal of the Orders in Council was my greatest achievement. It was second to none of the many efforts made by me, and not altogether without success, to ameliorate the condition of my fellow-men. In these I had the sympathy and aid of others, but in the battle against the Orders in Council I fought alone." Here we have at once the strength and weakness of the man. Whatever may be said to his disparagement, it cannot be denied that he did employ his great talents in the work of human improvement. Popular education, the abolition of slavery, reform in the administration of law, were among the many objects that engaged his thought and effort, and by these he will be remembered when some of his political eccentricities are forgotten. The misfortune is that he had himself such a high appreciation of the great services he had rendered the cause of progress, and that, whatever else he forgets, he never fails to remind the world of the exalted worth and abundant labours of Henry Brougham. If he had remembered the precept of the wise man, "Let another praise thee, and not thy own lips," he would have had the honour to which he was undoubtedly entitled more ungrudgingly accorded to him.

As regards the repeal of Orders in Council, to which he attached so much importance, his conduct was marked alike by a political sagacity rare in those times, and a manly courage which, unfortunately, is rare at all times. Mad and wicked as was the policy of Napoleon, it was equalled, in madness at least, by that of the British Government. He sought to ruin British commerce by excluding its vessels from all continental ports over which he had control. It would seem now as though it required very little wisdom to perceive that a policy of retaliation, which closed all British ports to vessels from the continent, was only helping him to accomplish his designs. It was a singular way of remedying the injury done to our export trade, to inflict a corresponding injury upon our import trade. But political economy, which in such matters is really nothing more than the application of the principles of common-sense to the commercial relations of nations, was hardly understood at all, and it was thought that the Order in Council by which we deprived ourselves of a large proportion of our imports was a proper reply to the Berlin decrees which had sought at one blow to ruin our exports. In this matter the Whigs were just as much to blame as the Tories; but they had the merit of an earlier repentance—the process being probably accelerated by the fact that they were in Opposition, and were, therefore, more likely to perceive the faults of the Ministry, even though they were only following the same course which they had pursued when in office themselves. To Brougham, however, belongs

the glory of the effort which ultimately proved successful for their repeal, though, unhappily, not till their operation had complicated our relations with America, and done much to bring on the unmeaning and unfortunate war of 1812.

In the midst of the discussions to which these Orders gave rise, Mr. Perceval was shot; and we have here a description of the scene in the House, marked by the characteristic which pervades the entire narrative—the wonderful self-consciousness of the narrator. In the desire he showed to keep Bellingham's insane act distinct from the proceedings by which he and others were engaged against the action of the Government, and rather to have the repeal of the Orders delayed than allow it to appear that there was any connection between the assassination of the Prime Minister and the overthrow of one of the fundamental points of his policy, Brougham showed that wisdom, in which he appears rarely to have been deficient, except when his judgment was disturbed by strong personal feeling. We are surprised, however, to find that there was any necessity for the exercise of this caution. The act of Bellingham was so clearly that of a madman that we should have thought it impossible that any one could ascribe to it any grave political meaning, even if it were credible that English politicians could suddenly have changed their character and lent themselves to proceedings, such as have too often disgraced continental struggles. But, strange to say, a different view of Bellingham was taken even by some on the Liberal side. "My excellent friend, Dr. Shepherd," says Lord Brougham, "who had lately come to London from Liverpool, told me that one of our most zealous supporters at Liverpool, Colonel Williams, a retired military man who had seen much service, said he considered Bellingham a very remarkable man, and acting upon strongly-fixed principles." Such an opinion, however, could not have been widespread. Colonel Williams we remember well. He was a man of some mark, though rather for the intensity of his convictions than for the care with which they were formed or the wisdom with which they were expressed. A Radical colonel is not a common phenomenon now-a-days, and it was still more rare sixty years ago; and the fact of his occupying this position is itself a proof that he was a man of strong feelings. It is, however, an indication of the height to which party feeling ran at the time that even a man of extreme views and violent spirit should have any other idea of Bellingham but that he was a madman.

Brougham's eminent services to the trading interest of the country in securing the abolition of the obnoxious Orders in Council, brought him many tributes of approval from the principal seats of commerce. In connection with these, there is an amusing story of the way in which both he and the city of Glasgow were misled. It was resolved at a public meeting in the city, that a sum of 500*l.* should be presented to him, in any form he chose to select, as a substantial memorial of its gratitude. Brougham, having some delicacy in accepting such an acknowledgment, consulted his friends, and though only one of them shared his feelings, refused to take any present that would be a pecuniary benefit to him, and requested that the testimonial should take the shape of a gold snuff-box. Strange to say, however, nothing more was heard of the present until years after he learned incidentally that his Liverpool Election Committee had asked his Glasgow friends to send the money to them towards defraying the heavy expenses that had been incurred.

The story of the Liverpool election is told with some fulness, and is an interesting and instructive picture of those ante-reform times. Brougham had no particular connection with the place, but his recent Parliamentary labours had introduced him to the notice of the great commercial community, and he had some zealous friends who were extremely anxious to see him a representative of the town. Had his friends been willing to accept a compromise, he might have been returned in connection with Canning. But then, as on more than one occasion since, the Liverpool Liberals were too sanguine, and promised and hoped to do more than they were able to perform. As it was, Brougham was defeated simply by the power of money, and from the descriptions given in some of his letters written at the time, it is clear that the evil reputation Liverpool had for corruption was fully deserved. He admits his own friends had spent 8,000*l.*, and credits the enemy with an expenditure of 20,000*l.*, adding that they were prepared to spend 50,000*l.*, if necessary, to defeat him. Rejected by Liverpool, he was out of Parliament for three years, then to return and enter on one of the most brilliant periods of his career.

The correspondence with Lord Grey, with

whom Brougham was thus early on terms of confidential intimacy, is one of the most interesting parts of the volume, from the light it throws upon the Whig views of national policy. The party had not yet been completely cured of their faith in Napoleon, and when the tidings of the turn in his fortunes came, they at first received them with disbelief, and, when compelled to admit their truth, found a compensation in predictions that he would soon retrieve his disasters. After the retreat from Moscow, and the impulse given to the trade of the country, so long paralysed by the Berlin Decrees, by the sudden opening of the continent, Brougham writes:—"I fear no ultimate good will come of these things. We shall be mad enough to put Buonaparte once more in the right." The marvellous successes in the Peninsula, which had not yet opened the eyes of the Whigs to the genius of Wellington and the importance of the victories he was winning, are discussed in the same spirit. Thus after the battle of Vittoria, Brougham writes:—"The people in this place have been crazy about the late victory, and will probably not come to their senses till Lord Wellington begins in November to fall back towards Portugal, which, I presume, a peace in the north, or even without that, a refitting of his artillery, &c., from the depot at Toulouse, is very likely to occasion at the usual season." When the intelligence comes that Austria has joined the great European confederacy, Brougham "can't quite believe the prodigious news," but if it should be true, would accept it as proof that Buonaparte has great confidence in himself, his troops, and his positions, and a much lower opinion of the Allies than they have of themselves. In any case "no one can count upon such an army as his being routed when frost is out of the question, and I don't believe even the *Morning Post* or the *Very Regent* himself dreams of attacking France; so that, upon the whole, we are as usual laying in stores of disappointment, upon the most favourable supposition, to say nothing of the chances of his beating them all, and making separate peace, which I suppose a man had better be hanged at once than drop a hint of." Such was the glamour which the brilliant career of Buonaparte had cast upon the eyes of sagacious men; its effect, however, being undoubtedly increased by the blinding influence of party spirit. Hence, when within six months after this last prediction, the Allies were advancing rapidly, by victory after victory, to the complete triumph which awaited them, Brougham again takes refuge in scepticism:—"The fact of the Allies crossing the Rhine, though confidently stated in the *Times* and *Courier*, seems incredible—probably a stock-jobbing trick." Even the confirmation of this great achievement did not altogether destroy the confidence the Whig leaders had in Buonaparte, for a few days after (January 14, 1814) Lord Grey writes, "The Allies, you see, have passed the Rhine. It now remains to be seen whether the French will answer the call of Buonaparte. If they do, the passage of that river may not be quite so triumphant. If they do not, the total destruction of his power is not improbable. Calculating upon past experience and upon the French character, I should incline to the former opinion. Judging from the tone of Buonaparte and his Senate in their late speeches, addresses, &c., there appear to be symptoms of uneasiness and weakness which warrant the latter."

It is curious to go through these records of contemporary opinion as to the probable fate of the First Empire, when already it was in its death-agonies. Speaking after the event, it seems strange that well-informed men should not have been more quick to perceive the causes that were bringing about its downfall. Subsequent events, among them the conduct of the French in 1814, have enabled us to understand the national character better than Lord Grey did. The marvellous change in the feelings of the French people towards Buonaparte after his fall produced a deep impression on Lord Brougham, who, referring to this in 1862, writes in a strain that appears almost prophetic:—

"I may add that the surprise I then felt at the conduct of the French people was much modified when I afterwards, during a long residence in France, acquired a more intimate knowledge of the national character, and of its distinguishing attributes, vanity and selfishness; a knowledge that has impressed me with the strong conviction that the day may come—*scilicet* at *tempus veniet*—when Napoleon's successor may, by dynastic aspirations by no means unnatural, or more probably by insane attempts at territorial aggrandizements, end his life a captive in a foreign prison; and, despite the substantial benefits he has conferred upon his country, may find himself, like his mighty predecessor, abandoned, vilified, and forgotten."

Of course the relations of Brougham to the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princess Charlotte occupy a considerable space in the

* *Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham*. Written by Himself. Vol. II. (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood.)

volume, and the more they are examined the more do we recognise the difficulties of the position which he had to fill, and not only the legal adviser but the trusted counsellor of the two Princesses, who were continually getting into some awkward position, and then coming to him for advice as to the best way of extricating themselves. Even the Princess Charlotte, though she was an object of popular idolatry, seems often to have been a severe trial to her friends. Writing to Lord Grey in 1813, at the time when her marriage to the Prince of Orange was under discussion, Brougham says:—

"The Princess Charlotte has completely altered her language as to the Prince of Orange, and I am quite clear she will take him if they offer him to her. The Dutch business has done this; and now that it is all over, I may inform you of a great alarm I had from finding, by the clearest proofs, that she really had a great *penchant* for the Duke of Devonshire. This you may rely on; and it is equally certain that now she would be furious at the insinuation, as is exceedingly natural in such cases, the idea having quite passed away. I always thought that the best (I mean the most useful) part of her character, was the spice of the mother's spirit and temper; but I fear she has a considerable mixture of the father's weakness and fickleness. Indeed, what can you expect! Her behaviour to Lady de Clifford has been such as I almost defy her father to surpass, accomplished as he is in such walks. You will be less surprised to hear of her being quite violent against peace and Buonaparte, and for war till the Bourbons are restored."

This gives a very different estimate of the Princess from that which has been generally held, and we must not forget that when this was written, she was a young girl, with character unformed and exposed to the most unhappy influences. What, indeed, to repeat Brougham's question, was to be expected from the child of such parents, trained in such an atmosphere and amid such surroundings? His judgment of her, however, was greatly modified afterwards and he notes especially the beneficial change produced on her character by her marriage with Leopold. Of him his lordship speaks with unusual heartiness, possessing qualities of the highest order and second to none of the foreign princes who have been connected with England, except Prince Albert. He expresses the opinion that, had the Princess lived and Leopold thus been able to make his influence felt, the country would have been spared the scandal of the Queen's trial, for he, "of all men I have ever known, possessed every quality to insure success against such a man as George IV., and even against such a Ministry as had weakly, if not dishonestly, done his bidding in 1820." As regards the proceedings against the Queen, we get little that is absolutely new, though the details given by one who played so prominent a part enable us better to appreciate the difficulties which the awkwardness of the client and the weakness of private friends whom she consulted, threw in the way of the Queen's legal advisers. Of the King it was difficult to give a more unfavourable impression than that which has already been conceived. But everything that is related of him serves to confirm the most severe judgment that has been passed upon him and his Ministers. But, perhaps, the most melancholy feature in the whole is that he was able to find Ministers to work his wicked will, and a considerable party to support them in their policy. Of the Queen Lord Brougham says, comparing his position with those of her other counsellors:—"It must further be observed that I was acquainted with circumstances, unknown to them, of great indiscretion on her part, though entirely unconnected with the charges against her. Of the utter groundlessness of those charges we all had the most complete and unhesitating belief; and I quite as much as any of the others. The evidence and discussion at the trial not only failed to shake the conviction with which we set out from our knowledge of the Milan proceedings, and from our own communication with such of her household as had attended her in the south, but very greatly confirmed it, and removed whatever doubts had for a moment crossed our minds." This is, we believe, substantially the verdict which all impartial men would pronounce. The Queen was innocent, but indiscreet to an extent which would have exposed her to severest censure, were it not that even her indiscretions were so largely due to the husband who sought to profit by them, and were slight indeed compared with his grave offences. Had the necessity for so extreme a course arisen, Lord Brougham tells us he was prepared to challenge his right to the Crown, on the ground that it had been forfeited by his marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert. One of the most interesting passages in the story of the trial, is the account of the consultations between the Queen's counsel. But want of space prevents us from giving it in full, and for the same reason we must omit all reference to the important political events of 1827-1829.

AN OLD NONCONFORMIST CHURCH.

There are men who are clearly born to do a special work, and it is evident that Mr. Marsh was born to write the history of the old Hare Court Church. He has given us, in this most attractive and readable volume, the most perfect monogram of the kind that has been written. We have had histories of individual churches before, but, compared with this, they are all bald and meagre to the last degree. Here we have fulness, variety, life-like sketch, and abundant illustration.

No one who has not performed work of a similar kind to this can estimate the amount of labour and the fineness of judgment needed to get and to place together its materials. Mr. Marsh especially excels in the former quality. With regard to the latter he errs in devoting so much space to the history of the founders of the Church. Something of the detail concerning its first members might have been spared—although they all possess an interest of their own—and a little more detail given to the history of the last hundred and fifty years. The book, in fact, is all head and no tail, but the head is so good that we should like to have seen a little more of the body and limbs. At the same time, if the whole work had been written on the scale of the first portion, the author would probably have missed his aim, while the "general reader" would have been deterred from touching it.

The origin of Hare Court is easily traced. Like most of the old Nonconformist churches, it sprang from the great ejectionment. In old Soper-lane, now Queen-street, there existed a church dedicated to St. Pancras, of which George Cockayne was minister. This St. Pancras Church was, in the time of the Commonwealth, one of the most celebrated Independent churches in London. Mr. Marsh says the most celebrated, but that we think too strong an expression. Cockayne was an earnest preacher, and abundant details are given of his spiritual power and pastoral influence. Did you never hear of Cockayne before? Well, there are eminent London preachers now who, two centuries hence, will be little known, and perhaps altogether unheard of, but George Cockayne was eminent and esteemed in a very high degree. He preached before Parliament, and was asked to preach again, but declined. Here attended the old Commonwealth statesman and diplomatist, the celebrated Bulstrode Whitelocke—as staunch and godly an Independent as any man of his day. Here came Sir Robert Tichborne, a great city dignitary, with a name better known now than even then. The Tichbornes of that time were also godly Independents. Here worshipped the great city merchants—the Wilsons, and John Ireton also came here, and many more of both general and local fame. It was what we should now call a "very influential church"—the St. James's, Piccadilly, of the Commonwealth, but full of earnest, devout men, all whose hearts were set upon the greatest work of their time. Mr. Marsh gives us not merely the outer, but a great deal of the inner life of this church. The details have been culled from numberless sources, and to a great extent from old manuscripts in public and private hands. So honourable are they, that every member of the present Hare Court church must feel proud of such a spiritual ancestry.

We have referred to Cockayne's sermon before Parliament. This is Mr. Marsh's well-drawn picture of the scene:—

"The scene upon the occasion of these fast sermons was one of much interest. Round about the church were posted those psalm-singing soldiers, in leather jerkins, who made such irresistible thrusts with pick-staff or halberd in their conflicts with the King's soldiers; men who wanted to settle the nation, and religion also, after a thorough military fashion. As on the occasion of Cockayne's sermon, there were many present who never after mixed with the same throng in the church. In the Speaker's pew sat Lenthall, and scattered about was Selden, Bradshaw, Sir Thomas Widdington, and many others, with respect to whom Colonel Pride at that moment had a commission in his pocket. Several of these men were excluded from the House of Commons before the sermon they heard on November 29th, was out of the press. There were a few present specially interested in the success of the young preacher. Amongst them were Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, Colonel Rowland Wilson, and Alderman Robert Tichborne. Glancing round upon that assembly, men will be recognised who helped to rule England for ten years without a State-Church, a House of Lords, or a King. A congregation of flowing-haired, white-collared, velvet-coated men—men who wore great jack-boots, and short-laced breeches; men who did very much to secure the civil rights of the people of England, and establish liberty of conscience towards God. To these men, whose King was then a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, and whose soldiers had completely beaten down their enemies, Obadiah Sedgwick and George Cockayne preached. The junior preached last. After the first

* *The History of Hare Court. Being the History of an Independent Church.* By JOHN B. MARSH. With an Introduction by the Rev. ALEXANDER RALEIGH, D.D. (Strahan.)

sermon, a psalm was sung, and then George Cockayne appeared in the pulpit. Rich brown hair, parted in the centre of the forehead, flowed down in clustered masses over his shoulders. His face shone with ruddy health, and glowed with enthusiasm."

After this we have pleasant and bright glimpses of pastoral life. Mr. Marsh lifts the curtain from several little pictures of family life in the Commonwealth time, and we see how sound in the main was the substance of the religious profession of that time. Then came the Restoration; then the ejection of Cockayne; and so, in course of time, the church gets established in Hare Court, where it remained until 1869.

There are one or two points in this work which are especially valuable. Very interesting is the manner in which Mr. Marsh traces the connection between Cockayne and Bunyan. A certain John Strudwick was one of Cockayne's deacons, and we all know that at John Strudwick's house, Bunyan died, and that Cockayne wrote the preface of Bunyan's last remains. We find, too—a fact recently discovered—that Bunyan was buried in Strudwick's family grave. Mr. Marsh, having identified this Strudwick with Cockayne's deacon, gives us many particulars of the man, about whom, until now, we have known literally nothing. This is what is called a "valuable find," and Mr. Marsh is entitled to all the credit pertaining to it.

We have noticed only one slip in this work. Mr. Marsh refers to the deaths of Russell and Sidney (p. 151) as occurring in the time of Charles II. Subsequently (p. 168), the events are put in their right place in history.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament. By FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, M.A. Third Edition. (London: Macmillan and Co.) We are glad to see a third edition of this work, which we esteem one of the most valuable of Mr. Maurice's, useful especially at such a time as this, when the Old Testament is being passed through a three-heated crucible of criticism. Mr. Maurice preserves the dedication of the former editions "to Thomas Erskine, Esq., of Linlathen." Mr. Erskine's death has given him the opportunity of saying a few words about Mr. Erskine's position among Scottish theologians and Dr. Chalmers's theory of Church and State. Mr. Maurice holds that Chalmers's theory was truly exemplified in the Irish Establishment; and that the downfall of that Establishment is the condemnation of the theory. "The disunion between Church and State, which was the consequence of the experiment, was too palpable—too terrible; at whatever risks it must be abandoned." Then in a Cassandra-like strain he speaks of Mr. Miall's desire that the "Polity which overthrew the Irish Establishment" should be "applied to the Union of Church and State in England." There is, we venture to affirm, not a word in this closing paragraph which Mr. Miall would not readily endorse; the difficulty is to see what bearing it has upon Mr. Miall's proposal. If Mr. Maurice would but endeavour to understand the Nonconformists as they endeavour to understand him, he would know that they have no more desire than he to separate the Church from the nation, or that the nation should "stand by itself"; that they do not believe any more than he that "the kingdom of heaven is a merely future kingdom, reserved in some distant star, for some happy individuals"; that they do believe it with him to be "an eternal kingdom, by which all the acts of monarchs, nobles, clergymen, shopkeepers, beggars, are governed and judged." The question at issue is simply, how shall the union between the Church and the nation assert and manifest itself? By the associating one section of the Church in the land with the legislative and executive department? or by allowing the true Christian faith and feeling room to develop itself in "monarchs, nobles, clergymen, and beggars" alike? The union of the Church with the State is not the same thing as the union of the Church and the nation. "What rests on the sand of a mortal policy," says Mr. Maurice, "must fall down." God's work, "however we may please to describe it as merely of the earth, must endure." It is with no pleasant side-glance at the growing forces arraying themselves against the Establishment, that we say we confidently await the issue here described. If Dissenters did not believe they were on the side of truth and the true interests of the Church of Christ in this matter, but few of them would be Liberationists. These are assertions we know, not arguments; but they have been prompted by the assertions, not arguments, of Mr. Maurice's preface.

The Mad War-Planet, and other Poems. By WILLIAM HOWITT. (London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer.) Mr. Howitt wishes it to be distinctly understood that the "theory of this poem" is not put forth by him "as a mere poetical one," but as a most sorrowful "psychological fact, palpable on the face of all history." In calling the devil "the mania of the universe," and speaking of the "world's tribes" as "delirious," he claims to be reciting sober history. "I hold that the fall of man was not simply a fall from innocence, but a plunge into the Satanic sphere, which, inasmuch as it is a separation from God, the centre of all soundness of intellect as well as of goodness, is a condition of

"the loss of these, and therefore necessarily of aberration and confusion, or, in other words, of absolute and perpetual insanity." Hence the title of this book, "The Mad War Planet." Poems thus prefaced by a semi-philosophical disquisition, are generally lacking in true poetical character: and this of Mr. Howitt's is no exception to our common experience. The purpose of it is unexceptionable, the moral tone good, and in his Christian condemnation of war we heartily join. But the lines are unmusical, the thought is not poetically elevated, and the imagery is either mechanical or common-place. That our readers may not think our judgment of the poem an extravagant one, we append a few lines:—

"For it was needed only to effect
The severance of the loyalty of man
From God, and down he fell, body and soul,
Into the madness of the infernal life.
Losing the life and wisdom of the Lord.
He sank baptized in the dark frenzy-flood
Of life antagonist, perplexed, distorted,
And into darkness traversed but by light,
Which is itself delusion. Heir no longer
Of God's celestial truth and perfect vision,
Man became heir of all the infernal guiles.
He was inoculated with the virulence
Of the inverted principles of being: filled
With the delirium of the maniac spheres,
Whose madness is their wisdom, and whose love,
Acidified to hate, burns and destroys,
As in its primal sweetness it gave life.
It was a fury turning upside down
The inward man, and inside out his aims:
So that he looked on death as truest good,
And murder as true glory: and to ruin
As the sublimest attribute of heroes."

The Companions of St. Paul. By JOHN S. HOWSON, D.D., Dean of Chester. (London: Strahan and Co.) Dr. Howson tells us in his preface that he has long "cherished the hope of writing a book on Scripture characters." He regards biography as one of the most instructive of all studies. His fondness for it is evident by this volume, and also his fitness in many respects for it. We find here, what readers of his chapters in "Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul" will expect to find—great diligence, scrupulous accuracy, and a rare skill in fitting together scattered details of a narrative that apart seem of not much importance, but brought together, shed light on one another and add a new interest to the whole narrative. In illustration, we may refer to the paper on Felix, whom he rather oddly ranks among the "Companions of St. Paul." In connection with what is recorded of Felix, that "he hoped that money should be given him of Paul, that he might lose him; wherefore he sent for him the oftener, and communed with him," Dr. Howson notices that the apostle had already told Felix that he had come up to Judea "to bring alms to his nation and offerings," "so that Felix might easily imagine that 'St. Paul had large funds at his command.'" One of the conspicuous faults of Dr. Howson's larger work is also manifest in this volume: he has little sense of the relative importance of facts. Very often he is tedious in his enumeration of details and prolix in style. With all his constructive skill he has little of the artistic in feeling. He also lacks, if not psychological, at least dramatic, insight. We commend this volume as a storehouse of information; students of St. Paul will here find much material which they will be able to use profitably.

The Jewish Temple and the Christian Church: A series of Discourses on the Epistle to the Hebrews. By R. W. DALE, M.A. Second edition, revised with additional notes. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) In this new edition of Mr. Dale's book, which we are glad to see, there is a set of notes which adds considerably to its practical value. To some extent the notes serve the purpose of an index to the text; to some extent they are a supplement to it. All the principal words and phrases in the Epistle requiring explanation are noted in the order of chapter and verse; and either the reader's attention is directed to the pages in which they are treated, or a brief exposition is appended. Mr. Dale has thus made his volume of discourses available as a commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews. We do not regret that in these notes the popular character of the book is preserved. Scholars can perceive the scholarship in both the sermons and the notes, and will not undervalue them for their popular character; while ordinary readers will be grateful for the absence of the parade of the schools. A less thorough man than Mr. Dale would have made a great show of reasoning with less reality in it and far less usefulness in the result.

Ewald's Introductory Hebrew Grammar. Translated from the Third German Edition by J. FREDERICK SMITH. With the Author's concurrence and corrections. (London: Asher and Co.) No work of Ewald's needs any commendation from us. This is a small grammar intended for beginners, but it does not sacrifice thoroughness of system, which in the study of a language means clearness, for the sake of brevity. It is a great advantage to young English students of Hebrew to have this grammar put within their reach. The translator has aimed to do his work thoroughly, and he has had in it the advice and assistance of the author.

The Great Social Evil: its Causes, Results, and Remedies. By W. LOGAN, Author of "Moral Statistics of Glasgow," &c. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Mr. Logan's subject is not a very "taking" one; but he has

treated it with absolute delicacy. He has added materially to the facts he formerly published, and has developed his work altogether into more complete system. He was very prudent in his endeavours to benefit some of these fallen women; and his prudence speaks through the book. Before this great evil can be dealt with, it must be investigated; and, just as the symptoms of the terriblest diseases must be diagnosed as inevitable preliminary towards cure, so here. Mr. Logan never writes save under the consciousness that he is a missionary, so that the book, though on such a repellent theme, is, in the best sense, pure and helpful.

Wonders of the Human Body. From the French of A. LE PILEUR, Doctor of Medicine. Illustrated by Forty-five Engravings by LEVEILLE. (London: Blackie and Son.) The French have a happy art all their own of presenting scientific facts in a simple manner. This book is popular rather than simple. It will doubtless interest, and will certainly instruct readers with no previous acquaintance with human physiology. The engravings are fair, not first-rate.

The Glory of Christ in the Creation and Reconciliation of All Things, with Special Reference to the Doctrine of Eternal Evil. A Course of Sermons preached at Eaton Chapel, Eaton-square, London. By SAMUEL MINTON, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford. Third edition. (London: Longmans, Green and Co.) We are glad to see that these sermons have reached a third edition. The importance of the subject with which they are concerned, and the calm, earnest Christian temper shown by Mr. Minton in the discussion of it, should commend the book to all thoughtful persons. We sincerely rejoice in the many tokens that the full discussion of the duration of moral evil and of the misery of spirits can be no longer delayed.

St. Paul and Protestantism, with an Essay on Puritanism and the Church of England. By MATTHEW ARNOLD, D.C.L., LL.D., &c. Second edition. (London: Smith, Elder, and Co.) This second edition seems a mere reprint of the first. Mr. Arnold still conjures Dissenters by the "mildness" and "sweet reasonable-ness" of Christ to leave him and his co-religionists in the enjoyment of their principles, and still insults the clergy of his Church by representing them as the helpless instruments of the State.

MEN AND THINGS IN AMERICA.

(By a Cosmopolitan.)

I. THE VOYAGE OUT.—NEW YORK.

I propose with your permission to send you a few papers gathering up some of the results of my observations during my residence in the United States during several months past, which may, I hope, help to beguile the leisure moments of your readers, and make them a little better acquainted with their trans-Atlantic cousins and some of their idiosyncrasies.

Our little party embarked at Queenstown on board the fine Cunard steamer *Algeria* in rather a sorrowful mood, saying with Lord Byron, "Our native land—good night." Need I say that our first dinner on board was by no means a cheerful affair, or that the food was better than our appetites? A friend of ours used to employ his pencil in sketching a tall Irish "broth of a boy," inscribing at the head, "The Cove of Cork," and at the foot, "The Long Stern Swell," an expression Macaulay applied to the waves of the ocean. In our case we soon got clear of the "cove," but the "long stern swell" was not so easily parted with. Out at sea the hideous tormentor, sickness soon embraced us, and all our party of five were glad to seek the calm seclusion of our berths, in which the writer and the partner of his joys and sorrows, remained, a source of unflinching anxiety to the bedroom stewards for about twenty-four hours, at the end of which time we began to return to health and happiness. Some of our party were, however, sick the whole of the voyage, and did not recover its effects for a fortnight afterwards, while many other passengers were in the same predicament. Charles Dickens, in his "American Notes," has so graphically described the horrors of an Atlantic voyage that it would be superfluous for us to enlarge upon the theme. Still, having had some little experience in sea-travelling, we may possibly benefit some unfortunate sufferer at the coming fitting season by giving the result of our observation. Though the subject is not a cheering one, it is eminently practical:—

1. Care should be taken not to go on board in a state of bodily fatigue, and mild aperients should be taken for a few days previously. We have noticed that persons of a bilious temperament on shore generally escape sea-sickness unless unwell at starting, or attacked on board with bilious fever.

2. Immediately you reach the steamer, go to your berth, which should be as near the centre of the vessel as possible. Lie down and keep perfectly quiet, and on no account allow yourself to be seduced into going into the saloon or on deck until you feel that all qualmsickness has disappeared. Sea-sickness is caused by a want of adaptability in the limbs and stomach to the motions of the ship. When these contending forces are reconciled sickness departs and appetite returns; it is therefore necessary to concentrate the mind on the attainment of what workmen call *giving and taking* as the ship rolls—a too rigid, unyielding attitude is very bad.

3. What the Yankees call euphoniously an "emotional operation" is by no means the worst aspect of sea-

sickness. This does not usually last long, unless improper food is taken. Some years ago we received some advice which we thought strange at the time, but which we have since found very valuable, having crossed the English and Irish Channels no end of times without being sick by its aid. This was—while reclining in your berth take a sip of stout-and-water (equally mixed) whenever you feel any qualms; drink also a tumbler of the same before starting. We consider our early recovery on board the *Algeria* was owing to our fidelity to this mixture, which we took also when hungry with hard sea-biscuits. When we began to recover we gradually approached richer viands, beginning with beef-tea and toast, until our internal arrangements were assuming their normal condition. Tea and coffee we studiously avoided, as they invariably make us ill on board ship. Stout-and-water formed our beverage through the voyage, and though some people laughed at the odd idea, all who tried it found beneficial results. We do not say it is an infallible relief, but during considerable experience we have never known it fail in alleviating sea-sickness.

The *Algeria* had not many passengers, owing, no doubt, to the season of the year. Our notabilities included Sir John Rose, late Finance Minister of Canada; General Gorloff, an agent of the Russian Government sent over to purchase arms; M. Bergmann, of the Belgian Legation at Washington; the Hon. F. Pakenham, of the English Embassy; and Mrs. Astor, the wife of the richest man in the United States. Very few English were on board beyond our own party, and the complement was made up of commercial gentlemen returning from business visits to Europe. We had none of the jollifications which Henry Russell describes with such gusto, but still we had many pleasant hours on board, and leaving the ship was something like the breaking-up of a family party.

General Gorloff on reaching his New York Hotel was speedily made acquainted with one of the "institutions" of the "model republic." One of the ubiquitous reporters of the *New York Herald* interviewed him at once. Next day the readers of the *New York Herald* were favoured with a full and particular account of the "pumping" process in question, and the world was calmed with an assurance far more satisfactory than any Lord Granville succeeded in extracting from Count Gortchakoff—that Russia was not arming, that she was totally unprepared for war, and that peace was certain. There was a conclusive proof of the worn-out and effete condition of English diplomacy when a plain citizen of the United States was enabled by a few minutes' conversation to settle a matter which had bothered the brains of the whole British Cabinet, and actually led to a Conference in London of the representatives of all the great European Powers.

It is impossible to eulogise too highly the management of the Cunard steamers. This line is justly celebrated for its perfect safety, owing no doubt to the careful selection of its officers, and the lavish expenditure on every department of the ships. Economy in shipbuilding means death to the passengers. If other companies spent as much on their vessels as the Cunard people do, their ships would be as safe. This I give as the opinion of competent seamen. Captain Le Messurier, of the *Algeria*, is one of the good old Norman stock, being a native of Guernsey, and having seen some of his family in that delightful island we were glad to exchange reminiscences. Our temperance friends will be glad to know that it is a rule with Captain Le Messurier never to take a glass of liquor during a voyage, "so that," as he says, "in case of accident no one could ascribe it to drink." This wise regulation ought to be generally enforced.

The dietary of the Cunard Company is profuse, and consists of four meals a day, viz., breakfast, lunch, dinner, and supper. We had always believed that the author of "Sam Slick" was exaggerating when he wrote of "a rooster swain" as the polite American among ladies for the name of a sea officer, but the stewardess of a ladies' cabin told us of still greater squeamishness. She said American ladies never asked her for a little of the breast of a fowl, but always requested some of "the white part." We have since found that there are some Americans so super-delicate as to think it improper even to mention legs of furniture, using instead the word "limbs." People do not lame their legs here, but injure their limbs.

In Mrs. Stowe's "Sunny Memories" she narrates how dreadful were the anticipations of the English Custom House officers which she formed from the accounts of "old travellers" in the steamer in which she crossed to Liverpool. This is an old trick on the part of "old travellers" all over the world. Having had the fortune to receive the attentions of Custom House officers in many countries, we have always found them of gentlemanly and courteous demeanour. In New York we had no more trouble in getting through some fifty packages than we might reasonably have expected. After due examination the greater portion of our packages were put in charge of an Express Company, who safely delivered them at our destination, thus saving us much bother and annoyance. Our first feelings on landing were of intense affection for that much-maligned individual the British cabman. The New York hackneys are terribly expensive, and nothing near as comfortable as our cabs. How we longed to see a few of Mr. Bruce's "crawlers" about! We found New York in tears, the rain falling and the streets

dreadfully slushy. Happily, there was no fog—that curse of London—and before night the rain ceased.

Looking back at the voyage, we cannot help feeling how needless were the gloomy thoughts we had indulged respecting the trip. We had head-winds and bad weather all the way, and arrived three days behind time. Yet, after all, there was nothing but what any one might encounter. Falls on deck and pitchings out of berths are natural in storms, but a little good humour soon makes nought of such mishaps. Seasickness is the real bugbear, and the man who can devise a perfect cure for it will be entitled to the gratitude of the whole human race, and be far more worthy of canonisation than three-fourths of the saints in the Romish Calendar. Comparing the Atlantic with the North Sea and the Baltic, we had rather travel from Liverpool to New York than from Hull to St. Petersburg in bad weather.

While on board we were rather embarrassed by being asked whether we "intended to declare our intentions." A question of this character addressed by a charming lady to a married man of some years' standing is rather calculated to awaken visions of disturbed domestic peace. There was, however, no cause for alarm, as the meaning of the inquiry was whether we intended to become a naturalised citizen of the United States, the first step towards which is called "declaring your intentions." One acute Yankee amused us by saying, "If you intend to go back to Europe become a citizen, but if you intend to stay in the States remain an Englishman." He proceeded to explain certain privileges in a business and other points of view we should possess by adopting his advice. We rather think, however, that we shall remain faithful to the land of our birth.

Miscellaneous.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—On Monday evening Mr. G. W. Martin and his choir repeated the performance of the "Messiah," at the Royal Albert Hall, before a full audience—the principal vocalists being Miss Matilda Scott, who promises well as a soprano singer, Miss Helen D'Alton, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. Lander. The choruses were creditably rendered. Next Monday Mendelssohn's "Elijah," a much more difficult oratorio than the "Messiah," will be given, and we are glad to perceive that it will be preceded by a rehearsal at Exeter Hall this evening. There is undoubted room for improvement in the discipline of Mr. Martin's new and numerous choir, which we hope will be apparent in the remainder of these cheap oratorio performances at the Albert Hall.

LONDON WATER.—Dr. Frankland, in his report upon the quality of the metropolitan water supply during the present month, draws attention to the following facts:—With the exception of the Southwark Company's water, which was "slightly turbid and contained moving organisms," the samples of the metropolitan waters have been effectively filtered. Early in the present month the waters supplied by the different companies recovered from the excessive organic impurity which they exhibited during May. As in May, so in June, the worst sample of Thames water was delivered by the Southwark Company, and the best by the West Middlesex Company. The West Middlesex water, however, contained considerably more than double the proportion of organic elements present in the New River water, partly drawn from wells and springs in the chalk; and nearly five times the proportion found in the Kent Company's water, obtained exclusively from chalk wells.

STRANDING OF THE AGINCOURT.—It is officially announced that H.M.S. Agincourt went on shore on the Pearl Rock, Gibraltar, on Saturday, in broad daylight. The Agincourt belongs to the largest class of ironclads in the navy. She was launched in 1865. Her registered tonnage is 6,621, and she carries twenty-eight guns. There was great anxiety as to her safety, as she is aground in two places, and could not be moved until lightened. In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Goschen, in reply to Lord R. Montagu, said that a telegram had been received that morning, stating that the ship was being lightened, there was no increase of damage, the wind was eastward, and the weather fine. He had sent a telegram inquiring as to the cause of the accident, and a reply had been received stating that, owing to the current of the stream being changed, the ship had been imperceptibly drawn towards the land. The Admiralty were not altogether satisfied with this explanation, as the dangers of the Pearl Rock were known to every sailor. A later telegram states that the Agincourt is again afloat.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD at their meeting on Wednesday resumed the discussion of the scheme of education recommended by Professor Huxley's committee. It was resolved to include elementary drawing among the essential subjects—an amendment to confine the subject to senior boys only being rejected by twenty-six to eight. The Board also agreed to include plain needlework and cutting out among the essential subjects in girls' schools. To a motion made by Mr. Green, that in the senior girls' schools household economy and cooking should be taught, Mrs. Anderson moved as an amendment, "That in senior schools 'domestic economy' be added to the discretionary subjects." Mrs. Anderson said that she thought that the plan of education proposed by Mr. Green would be found to be too costly and impracticable, and that it would be

better to leave to the managers of the schools some discretion and power in the matter. She considered that boys required to be also attended to in the way of domestic economy. The amendment was carried by thirty-four to four votes. On the motion of Professor Huxley, algebra and geometry were, after some discussion, included among the discretionary subjects. Education in these subjects, it was explained, was expected to be self-supporting by means of fees. A report was received from the statistical committee recommending the establishment of twenty schools as follows:—One in Chelsea, three in Finsbury, one in Greenwich, two in Hackney, one in Lambeth, four in Marylebone, four in Southwark, three in the Tower Hamlets, and one in Westminster.

THE BALLOT DIVISION.—An analysis of the division list on the motion for going into committee on the Ballot Bill gives the following results:—Including tellers, 320 Liberals voted for the motion. Three Liberals—Sir T. E. Colebrooke (Lanarkshire), Hon. H. Fitzwilliam (Wicklow), and Mr. Sanderson (Cavan), voted against the motion; nineteen Liberals paired for—one, Colonel Amcotts, against. Six Liberals were present at the first division, but took no part in the second. These were Sir H. Verney, Mr. A. Smith Barry, Mr. W. O. Stanley, Sir G. Colthurst, Hon. W. Portman, and Mr. R. Devereux. Four Liberals were present in the House, but took no part in either division, namely, Lord E. Bruce, Colonel Kingscote, Mr. St. Aubyn, and Mr. W. H. Foster. Six were absent through illness—Mr. Bright, Mr. Childers, Sir F. Crossley, Mr. James Howard, Viscount Milton, Mr. F. W. Russell, and Mr. Whitwell. Mr. Hoskyns was unable to attend from a domestic affliction. Fifteen other Liberals were also absent from causes not assigned: Hon. A. Ellis, Mr. McCombie, Mr. Herries Maxwell, Baron L. de Rothschild, The O'Donoghue, Lord St. Lawrence, Mr. Walter, Mr. Hurst, Sir A. Maitland, Sir R. Palmer, Mr. N. Rothschild, Sir J. Trelawny, Col. French, Capt. Egerton, and Mr. McClean. Of the Conservatives six voted with the Government for going into committee. These were:—Mr. Orr-Ewing, Colonel Grant, Mr. R. Ward-Jackson, Mr. Johnston (Belfast), Mr. T. W. Mellor, and Colonel Vandeleur. It thus appears that the total number of Liberals who voted or paired was 343, of whom 339 were with the Government. Of the Conservatives 253 voted or paired; 241 of whom sided with their party.

Gleanings.

Of the first number of the Household Edition of the works of Charles Dickens, 80,000 copies have been issued.

A reviewer suggests that Mr. Lowell probably called his new book "My Study Windows" because he took great pains with it!

A little vessel called the City of Ragusa, manned by two men only, has arrived in this country from New York. This is the second successful trip across the Atlantic of this tiny adventurer.

Leavenworth, Kansas, is said to boast of a man who is so tall that his likeness cannot be got into one picture. A local artist has painted his head and shoulders, and announces that he will be continued next week.

There is a moral taught by the following conversation, which needs to be learned by many fathers. Said a little four-year-old: "Mother, father won't be in heaven with us, will he? 'Why not, my child?' 'Because he can't leave the shop.'"

A GOOD ANSWER.—A London "gent" walking in Dublin for the first time, got into easy conversation with a native, and chaffed him considerably, winding up with this smart observation—"Now, tell me, Pat, where you would be if the devil had got his due?" Pat replied with feigned simplicity,—"Shure, then, I'd be alone, yer honner."

THE AMERICAN CARPET-BAGGERS.—Mr. Horace Greely has shown unexpected frankness in dealing with the "carpet-baggers" from the North who are infesting the Southern States. The editor of the *Tribune* described these men as "standing right before the public, plundering and stealing with their arms round the negro and their hands in his pockets." There is a finely characteristic touch:—"They are pious men, too, these thieving carpet-baggers, and are greatly concerned about the salvation of the black man's soul. 'Let us pray,' they say, but they spell pray with an e. They obeyed the apostolic injunction to pray without ceasing. The South was without money, when these fellows came there to rob when there was nothing to steal, or very little, taking the last shin-plaster off a dead man's eyes."

A YANKEE STORY.—A gentleman who has recently made a trip on a Florida steamer up the usually placid waters of the Ocklawaha, tells the story of a scene which, he says, made his hair stand on end. This it is in brief: Suddenly the steamer encountered a sea of alligators, floundering and splashing water in every direction. Before the speed of the little steamer could be checked, they found themselves in the midst of these terrible monsters. The passengers endeavoured to drive them away by shouting, and the hands on board beat them with handspikes, yet they seemed more determined to obstruct the passage of the boat. Already three coloured men had been devoured by these terrible monsters, and others wounded. Several planks were torn from the hull, and the steamer was with difficulty kept from sinking. Just at this period relief came. A huge serpent

appeared making his way from the Lakes—the same, it is supposed, that was seen at "Devil's Elbow" last fall. The alligators soon disappeared, following the sea-devil, or whatever you may call him, and such fighting never was witnessed. At a point below, where the river suddenly narrows, it soon became blocked with dead alligators, and the water was red with blood.—*New York Times*.

NOTICE.—All announcements intended for this column must be accompanied by a remittance of half-a-crown in postage stamps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

MUNNS.—July 1, at Kent House, Bath, the wife of the Rev. C. Oliver Munns, of a son.

MARRIAGES.]

HORNE—BAINES.—June 28, at Gallowtree-gate Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. A. Mackennal, B.A., Mr. Francis Henry Horne, of Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, to Emma, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Baines, of Leicester. No cards.

LEGGE—HARRIS.—June 29, at Redland Park Congregational Church, Bristol, by the Rev. U. R. Thomas, the Rev. James Legge, M.A., of the Tabernacle, Hanley, to Esther, elder daughter of the late William Alder Harris, of Abingdon, Berks.

MARCHETTI—CROSSLEY.—June 29, at Square Congregational Church, Halifax, by the Rev. E. Mellor, D.D., Giulio Marchetti, Esq., Bradford, to Annie, daughter of John Crossley, Esq., Manor Heath, Halifax. No cards.

THOMSON—BAINES.—June 22, at Victoria-road Church, Leicester, by the Rev. N. Haycroft, D.D., Thomas Walton Thomson, of Birkenhead, to Elizabeth Ann, younger daughter of John Baines, Esq., Knighton.

DEATHS.

McNIEL.—On the 30th June, much and widely regretted, David McNiel, Esq., of Holly Bank, Hornsey-lane, and of the Stock Exchange, aged 53.

NASH.—July 2, at Lower Clapton, Mary Ruth, the beloved wife of Searle J. Nash, and daughter of the late Rev. J. Pye-Smith, D.D.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—(GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.)—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for evening use.

HOW TO DYE.—Silk, Wool, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, with full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The *Family Herald*, 3rd September, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's dyes will render their application clear to all."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—LOOK TO THE FUTURE.—The first symptoms of departing health should have instant attention and redress, not more for the comfort of the present, than for the happiness of the future. Whatever the irregularity, wherever situated, however masked, Holloway's remedies will reach and remove it. The external employment of the Ointment and the internal use of the Pills will always restore order and ease. Cutaneous complaints, defective nutrition, want of appetite, nausea, and biliousness, are immediately cured, and healthy functions permanently restored to each organ. The united action of Holloway's remedies over the human frame is so singularly searching, soothing, and curative, that few diseases can long withstand the thorough purification they constantly bring about.

KINAHAN'S I.L. WHISKY.—This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words "Kinahan's I.L. Whisky" on seal, label, and cork. Wholesale Depot, 6A, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, July 3.

The show of English wheat on the stands was small this morning, but we have received abundant supplies from abroad of all descriptions of grain during the past week. We had a quiet trade, at the prices of this day week, for English wheat. Foreign wheat also made former prices, but the business was chiefly in retail. The flour trade was inactive, and prices were barely supported. Beans sold at 1s. per qr. decline. Peas made in retail late prices. Indian corn has given way in price 1s. per qr. during the week. Barley was unaltered in value. Of oats we have further heavy arrivals, and the trade is depressed, especially for the inferior qualities. The common sorts were 6d. per quarter lower. At the ports of call we have few fresh arrivals, but larger arrivals are expected. The demand is quiet to-day, and quotations for cargoes remain the same.

CURRENT PRICES.

| | Per Qr. | | Per Qr. |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| WHEAT— | s. d. | PEAS— | s. d. |
| Essex and Kent, red | — to — | Grey | 37 to 40 |
| Ditto new | 51 to 57 | Maple | 43 40 |
| White | — — | White | 38 42 |
| new | 56 61 | Boilers | 38 42 |
| Foreign red | 52 56 | Foreign | 38 40 |
| " white | 55 58 | | |
| BARLEY— | | RYE | 36 38 |
| English malting .. | 31 34 | | |
| Chevalier | 36 42 | OATS— | |
| Distilling | 35 39 | English Feed .. | 23 26 |
| Foreign | 34 37 | " potato | 27 32 |
| | | Scotch feed | — — |
| MALT— | | " potato | — — |
| Pale | — — | Irish Black | 19 21 |
| Chevalier | — — | " White | 21 24 |
| Brown | 49 55 | Foreign feed | — — |
| BEANS— | | LOUR— | |
| Ticks | 37 38 | Town made | 47 50 |
| Harrow | 39 43 | Best country .. | 40 42 |
| Small | — — | household | 40 42 |
| Egyptian | 34 37 | Norfolk & Suffolk | 39 39 |

BREAD, Saturday, July 1.—The prices in the Metropolitan are, for Wheatens Bread, per 4 lbs. loaf, 7d. to 8d.; Household Bread, 6d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, July 3.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 15,406 head. In the corresponding week in 1870 we received 10,208; in 1869, 11,970; in 1868, 8,419; and in 1867, 10,343 head. Notwithstanding the shortness of the supplies, the cattle trade to-day has been characterised by quietness. Nevertheless, prices have ruled firm. The supplies of beasts have been moderate from our own grazing districts, so far as numbers are concerned. The Norfolk beasts, the season for which is now about coming to a close, have been hardly of so good quality. A few Lincolnshire beasts have been offered, but the receipts from Leicester and Northampton have been more liberal. Foreign stock has been poorly represented, but full prices have been obtained for them. The demand for home-fed stock has been quiet, but at full prices. The best Shorthorns have sold at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d., and the few prime Scots on sale have realised 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received about 850 Scots and crosses; from other parts of England about 800 shorthorns; from Scotland 10 Scots and crosses, and from Ireland about 20 oxen. The market has been less extensively supplied with sheep. The demand has been to a moderate extent, on former terms. For the best Downs and half-breds 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per 8lbs. has been paid. Lambs have been disposed of at from 6s. to 7s. 4d. per 8lbs. For calves the demand has been to a moderate extent, at previous quotations. Pigs have been quiet, on former terms.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

| s. d. s. d. | s. d. s. d. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Inf. coarse beasts 3 10 to 4 10 | Pr. coarse woolled 5 10 6 2 |
| Second quality . 5 0 5 4 | Prime Southdown 6 4 6 6 |
| Prime large oxen 5 4 5 8 | Lge. coarse calves 3 8 4 4 |
| Prime Scots . 5 10 5 0 | Prime small . 5 0 5 8 |
| Coarse inf. sheep 4 2 4 6 | Large hogs . 3 6 4 0 |
| Second quality . 4 6 5 4 | Neat sm. porkers 4 2 4 10 |

Lamb, 6s. to 7s. 4d., and Quarter old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, July 3.—The supplies have been good. Sales have progressed slowly, at drooping prices.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

| s. d. s. d. | s. d. s. d. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Inferior beef . 3 6 to 4 0 | Middling do. . 4 10 to 5 2 |
| Middling do. . 4 0 4 4 | Prime do. . 5 4 5 8 |
| Prime large do. 4 8 5 0 | Large pork . 3 8 4 4 |
| Prime small do. 5 0 5 4 | Small do. . 4 8 5 0 |
| Veal . 5 0 5 4 | Lamb . . 6 0 6 8 |
| Inferior Mutton 4 0 4 8 | |

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 3.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 235 firkins butter and 4,413 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 28,385 packages butter, and 1,887 bales bacon. There is scarcely any Irish butter coming to this market, owing to the prices in Ireland being kept up considerably above the comparative value with foreign, of which the supplies are large and prices moderate, 110s. to 112s. best Dutch; unless prices in Ireland fall considerably, it looks as if our dealers will work foreign almost exclusively; the general opinion here is that the Lancashire markets will soon be overstocked with Irish, the make being large. Since the 1st of May we have received 205,000 packages of foreign and only 2,600 firkins of Irish. The bacon market continues slow except for the finest Waterford sizeable, and prices generally declined 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; at the decline the market closed steady.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Friday, June 30.—Markets generally have somewhat improved with the change of weather, importations being heavy, and comprising a large assortment of the articles usually sent at this season. Hot-house fruit is very plentiful, and of excellent quality.

HOPS.—BOROUGH, Monday, July 3.—There is no improvement in the character of the reports received from every section of the plantations; the vines continue to suffer from fresh attacks of fly, quickly followed by increased deposit of lice, and the prospect of recovery are daily diminishing. Our market continues firm, with a fair amount of business at gradual improving values. Latest advices from the continent state the plantations to be in a similar condition to our own, and will probably result in a short yield. The New York market is very firm, with extreme rates. Mid and East Kents, 2l. 10s., 4l. 4s., to 7l. 7s.; Weald of Kent, 2l. 16s., 3l. 15s., to 4l. 10s.; Sussex, 2l. 10s., 3l. 5s., to 4l.; Farnham and country, 3l. 15s., 4l. 15s., to 5l. 12s.; Olds, 1l., 1l. 5s., to 1l. 15s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, July 3.—The markets have been well supplied with potatoes. The trade has been quiet at about late rates. The import into London last week consisted of 1,411 baskets from Rotterdam, 1,391 Bardeur, 542 Dunkirk, and 28 tons from Jersey. Flukes old, 50s. to 80s. per ton; Regents, 50s. to 60s. per ton; Rocks, 40s. to 55s. per ton; Kidneys new 9s. to 12s. per cwt.; Jerseys, 8s. to 10s. per cwt.; French 6s. to 7s. per cwt.

SEED, Monday, July 3.—English Cloverseed remains nominally the same as previously. American samples were held for rather more money, the best at 52s. per cwt. Fine trefoil was rather more inquired for, the holders demanded full rates. Both white and brown mustardseed were quite as dear, with rather more buyers. English canaryseed brought fully as high rates. Hempseed supported previous values. English rapeseed remains very dear, but was difficult to dispose of, and only saleable in small lots for sowing.

WOOL, Monday, July 3.—A firm tone has pervaded the wool market; business to a fair extent has been passing, and prices have been well maintained throughout. At the public sales there has been a good demand for colonial produce, at the opening improvement.

OIL, Monday, July 3.—Linsseed oil has been, but firm. For rape there has been less demand, and prices have a drooping tendency. Other oils have sold slowly.

TALLOW, Monday, July 3.—The market has been steady. Y.C. spot, 43s. 9d. to 44s. per cwt. Town tallow, 42s. 6d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, July 3.—Market heavy, at last day's rates. Hutton's Wallsend, 18s.; Hartlepool (original) 18s.; ditto East, 17s. 3d.; ditto Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Hawthorn, 15s.; Kelloe, 16s. 6d.; Kelloe South, 16s. 9d.; Hartley's, 17s. 3d.; Tees, 17s. 9d. Ships fresh arrived, 28, ships left from last day, 4—total 30. Ships at sea, 25.

Advertisements.

A MINISTERIAL STUDENT (Congregational), now in London during the Vacation, desires to SUPPLY OCCASIONAL VACANCIES. — Address, L. M. N., "Nonconformist" Office, 18, Bouverie-street, E.C.

AMERICA—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, some EIGHT or TEN GENTLEMEN to join the Proprietors in developing an Estate underlying which are some 20,000 acres of Coal, with Oil in abundance. The lands for agricultural purposes on the same Estate are lovely table heights, unsurpassed for climate and soil.—For particulars, apply to R. H. Drew, Special Commissioner for Kansas, 5, King-street, Cheapside.

AMERICA.—R. H. DREW, Special Commissioner for Kansas, BEGS to INFORM the PUBLIC that he has recently returned from a tour through the States, and has been favoured with instructions to DISPOSE of FREEHOLD improved FARMS, Mines, and Estates in various States of the Union. Trust and other Monies securely placed on Freeholds, increasing in value yearly, at 10 per cent.—No. 5, King-street, Cheapside.

SURBITON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On SUNDAY NEXT, July 9th, the Rev. WM. JONES, late of Salisbury, will commence his ministry in the above Church. Services at 11 and 6.30.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 13th, at 3.30, there will be a Recognition Service, in which the Rev. R. H. SMITH, the Rev. J. G. ROGERS, B.A., and the Rev. A. RALEIGH, D.D., will take part.

On THURSDAY EVENING a public meeting will be held. Tea at Six.

On SUNDAY EVENING, July 16, the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., will preach.

Trains from Waterloo (on Thursday) at 2.25, 2.50, 5.20, 5.50.

HEATH-STREET CHAPEL, HAMPSHIRE.

SERVICES in commemoration of the TENTH ANNIVERSARY will be held (D.V.) on THURSDAY, July 6th, 1871. The Rev. ALEXANDER RALEIGH, D.D., will Preach in the Morning; Service at Twelve o'clock. The Rev. J. P. CHOWN, of Bradford, in the Evening; Service at Seven o'clock. The Devotional Services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. BROCK and the Rev. JOHN MATHESON, M.A.

Collections will be made after each service.

A Cold Collation will be provided in the Schoolroom at Two o'clock; and afterwards a Report of the work and progress of the Congregation will be given by Rev. W. Brock, Jun., the pastor; and Addresses delivered by Revs. Joshua C. Harrison, J. Nunn, S. H. Booth, and other friends.

THE JUBILEE YEAR

The Rev. THOMAS TOLLER'S MINISTRY at KETTERING.

The Independent Church and Congregation at Kettering, over which the Rev. Thomas Toller has been Pastor for fifty years, have come to the unanimous resolution to present him with a TESTIMONIAL in this his Jubilee Year, which it is thought should take the form of a free-will offering in money.

As, no doubt, many of Mr. Toller's friends and former hearers, now living at a distance, may be desirous of joining in this mark of esteem, the Committee who have been appointed to carry out the object have thought it due to non-resident friends that they should be made acquainted with the determination of the Church and Congregation.

It is intended to present the TESTIMONIAL on the 19th July next. The Rev. Thomas Binney has kindly promised to preach at Two p.m., and at Five o'clock a Public Meeting will be held for the presentation of the Testimonial.

Contributions may be forwarded to either of the following Gentlemen:—

Mr. WADDINGTON,
Mr. STOCKBURN,
Mr. COCKER,
Mr. GOOSEY,

Or to Mr. John Wallis, the Treasurer.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, aided by competent Masters, will REOPEN (D.V.) on TUESDAY, August 1st.

Terms moderate. References to Parents of Pupils. Prospectus on application.

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Principal—Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A.

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